The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O., MESSAGERIES, AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XVI.—No. 578.] LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1874. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

TYPHOON AT HONG KONG

SINGAPORE, SEPP. 28.—A Typhoon of unprecedented violence occurred at Hong Kong, Sept. 22, causing fearful loss of life and property. The steamers *Leonor* and *Albay* were sunk, eight other vessels foundered or were wrecked, many are missing, numbers of houses have been blown down, loss of life estimated at 1,000; damage done to property immense. Typhoon reached Macao, causing a fearful amount of damage.

Latest Advices.

PORTS.	OUTWARD. From London.	OUTWARD. Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Received Sept. 28.
JAPAN—Yokohama	June 12	July 27	Aug. 5
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	July 31
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	—	—	Aug. 4
CHINA—Peking	—	—	July 29
Tien-tsin	—	—	,, 31
Chefoo	—	—	Aug. 2
New-chwang	—	—	
Hankow	,, 12	,, 27	,, 5
Kiu-kiang	—	—	,, 4
Chin-kiang			
Shanghai	,, 26	Aug. 5	,, 9
Ningpo	—	—	,, 7
Foochow	,, 26	,, 6	,, 9
Formosa	—	—	July 31
Amoy	—	—	Aug. 10
Swatow	—	—	,, 11
Hong Kong	July 10	,, 13	,, 15
Canton	—	—	,, 13
Macao	—	—	,, 14
PHILIPPINES—Manila	June 19	July 25	,, 5
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	July 3	Aug. 6	,, 13
SIAM—Bangkok	,, 3	,, 8	,, 15
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	,, 14
Sarawak	—	—	,, 16
JAVA—Batavia	,, 10	,, 13	,, 16
Samarang	—	—	,, 12
Sourabaya	-	—	,, 8
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	,, 17	,, 16	,, 22
Penang	,, 24	,, 21	,, 24
CEYLON—Galle	—	—	Sept. 3
Colombo	Aug. 7	,, 29	Aug. 31

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, with the advices dated as above, was delivered, *via* Brindisi, this morning, its due date. The Pacific mail, with Yokohama dates to the 14th August, which was due *via* San Francisco this day, has not yet been received. The next inward (French) mail, bringing advices Yokohama 12th, Shanghai 16th, Hong Kong 22nd, Singapore 31st August, left Suez on the 22nd inst., and may be expected *via* Marseilles on Friday next, the 2nd proximo, three days early.

The Saigon-Hong Kong section of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's cables has been interrupted during the past week, but is expected to be repaired in a few days.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Brindisi, per P. and O. steamer *Malta*, arrived Sept. 25.—From Galle: Mr. B. Hope, Mr. Roberts. To Venice.—From Shanghai: Mr. C. Rowband. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Vaugham and child, Mr. C. A. Gould.

To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Teheran*, expected Oct. 5.—From Hong Kong: Mr. J. B. Blake, Mr. Matthews, three second-class passengers. From Singapore: Dr. Baily.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per French steamer *Peiho*, Sept. 27 (booked from London).—To Yokohama: Mr. F. der Heyden, Mr. and Mrs. Lowrier. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. G. Detring, Mr. Lechler, Mrs. Deane, Miss Deane, Mr. and Miss Lechler, Miss Peter, Miss Suess, Miss Graham, Mr. Josephson, Mr. Schaub, Mr. Russell.. To Shanghai: Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Hodgson. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. B. Koek v. Leuven, Mr. and Mrs. Speet, Col. the Hon. W. Fielding, Mr. and Mrs. Oosteron and two children, Mr. and Mrs. van der Leuw. To Galle: Mr. and Mrs. Ballardie, Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. H. Dies, Mr. C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. De Baugy, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. To Singapore: Mr. Frank, thirteen artists, male, and five female. To Saigon: Three Sisters of Mercy, Mr. Vauvray, Mr. Malet.

Per French steamer *Meikong*, Oct. 11 (booked from London).—To Yokohama: Mr. Covil. To Shanghai: Mr. Harwood, Mrs. Seward, Mr. and Mrs. Lynes. To Hong Kong: The Danish Ambassador, Mr. Scott, Mr. O. E. Edwards. To Galle: Mr. Karslake, Mr. Cross, Mr. Shutter, Mr. F. Mortimer. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Holland and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Bayer and daughter.

Per French steamer *Sindh*, Oct. 25, (booked from London).—To Hong Kong: Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Burdon, Rev. G. H. Sedgwick, Mr. May. To Shanghai: Mrs. Little, Mr. Leopold Lefebre. To Saigon: Admiral Dupret and suite, Mr. A. Spooner. To Yokohama: Rev. H. Evington. To Galle: Mr. and Mrs. Vandespar.

Per French steamer *Anadyr*, Nov. 8 (booked from London).—To Yokohama: The Japanese Minister at Vienna and suite. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Brevet. To Hong Kong: Mr. E. Pye, Mr. F. Leyburn.

Per P. and O. steamer *Australia*, from Southampton, Sept. 24.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Hearn, Staff Com. S. W. Browne, Mrs. Phillips, two Misses Brierton. To Ceylon: Mrs. Dowden, Mr. H. K. Phillips, Mr. E. A. Marras. To Colombo: Mrs. Wells.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malta*, from Brindisi, Oct. 5. - To Ceylon: Mr. W. Clutterbuck.

Per P. and O. steamer from Southampton, Oct. 8.—To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Barker and son, Mrs. J. V. Dunlop, Mr. and Miss Aslett. To Galle: Miss Copeland. To Singapore: Mrs. G. F. Hose, Mr. McNair, Mr. and Mrs. Skinbrigge. To Hong Kong: Surg. Maj. Moorhead, Mrs. N. B. Denoys.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, Oct. 19.—To Singapore: Hon. W. W. Cairns, Mr. A. P. Maudslay. To Ceylon: Mr. Hedges, Mr. Robinson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, Oct. 16.—To Singapore: Mr. W. F. Heniker.

Per P. and O. steamer from Venice, Nov. 13.—To Ceylon: Mrs. and Miss Delmage.

Per Nederland Company's steamer *Voorwaarts*, from Nieuwediep on the 19th, and Southampton on the 21st Sept.—Mr. and Mrs. P. Blassé. Mr. and Mrs. K. F. W. Koelman, Mrs. A. M. H. S. Bowles, Mrs. van Ketwich, Mr. W. P. Adema, Mr. J. W. M. van der Palm, Mr. B. G. H. Straeter, Mrs. G. H. Hofland, Mr J. B. Burger, Mr. K. B. E. Dibbetts, Mr. A. D. Heringa, Mr. J. W. Mees, Mr. H. K. Havingo Oortwyn, Mr. and Mrs. P. Heyting, Mr. E. F. van Bloemenstein, Mr. H. de Chauvigny de Blot, Mr. W. G. H. van Blommestein, Mr. M. F. A. Perk, Mr. J. G. J. van Opoenmay, Mr. J. A. B. Masthoff, Mr. H. Mars. Mr. and Mrs. Thooft, Mr. H. F. J. Snydewind, Mr. J. P. van den Corput, Mr. G. L. Winter, Mr. Gerritse, Mr. Westmaas. Mr. A. E. van den Berghen, Mr. H. Hooy, jun., Mr. and Mrs. W. A. C. de Boeme, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Flier, Mr. L. A. van der Dussen, Mr. and Mrs. W. Klencke, Mr. H. C. Consemulder, fourteen subaltern officers, 186 soldiers.

Summary of News from the Far East.

CHINA.

TIENTSIN.

A correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes as follows:—

The Japanese Minister and suite took their departure for Peking on the 27th July, after a stay of six days. From the 25th July until his departure the Minister stayed, by invitation, at the American Consulate. The sojourn of his Excellency in Tientsin was as interesting as it was brief. The day after his arrival he notified the Viceroy of his presence, and on the 24th July an interview took place between them at the Viceroy's yamen. It is well understood here that Li has on several occasions declared his intention not to permit the Japanese Minister to go to Peking until satisfactory explanations were made for the recent operations in Formosa. But the Viceroy reckoned without his host; the Minister from Japan has had a good schooling in diplomacy — of the Oriental kind. He was very gracious and civil, but said never a word about Formosa. He coolly informed the Viceroy that he had been appointed by the Government of Japan to reside at Peking as Minister, and that he was now on his way to that delightful city. The Viceroy began at once to discuss the Formosa difficulty, and gave vent to his feelings by handing the Minister a slip of paper, on which was written a favourite quotation from the Chinese classics, regarding the "lawless encroachments of one State upon the territory of another." The Minister received it with the greatest *sang froid* possible, and after the Viceroy had wasted his breath

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in high-flown rhetoric, quietly informed him that he had only called to pay his respects, not to discuss international affairs; that he had been accredited to the Chinese Government at Peking, and that he was now on his way thither. Having said this much he made a pleasant bow, and left his host in a state of mind bordering on distraction. The declared intention and great aim of the Viceroy was to engage the Minister in a discussion, and so prevent his going to Peking. He failed signally. So keenly did he feel the mortification of his failure that he did not return the Minister's call, but sent a deputy to say that he had been taken suddenly indisposed. The helplessness of the Chinese in the present state of affairs between themselves and the Japanese is pitiable. They feel their humiliation, but of course are too proud to acknowledge it.

There has been an unpleasant rumour here of another massacre of foreigners, which it is reported will occur on the 8th of August. This rumour has taken its rise in the interior. Little attention is paid to it so far, and it is believed to be a false alarm; but one never knows just when to expect the wolf. The matter has been officially brought to the notice of the local authorities, but the general belief is that there is no danger to be apprehended from the mob at present.

Chên, the Customs' Taoutai of Tientsin, has retired from office, and is succeeded by Sun, an expectant Taoutai, who takes charge of the office temporarily. Everybody is glad to see Chên retiring from office. He is not wanting in ability, but his obstructiveness and avarice have rendered him obnoxious to both Chinese and foreign residents. He is reported to carry with him in his retirement from office the neat little sum of Tls. 300,000. The squeezing among the inhabitants of the district under his administration will be remembered for a long time to come.

The Chinese officials here have been taking active measures recently to prevent a recurrence of the floods this year. They have prohibited the slaughter of cattle for beef, and interdicted all theatrical performances for the space of three days! Let us hope that this well-timed and sensible action will afford us ample security from the inundation!

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 9th August; the P. and O. mail from London, 26th June, arrived out on the 5th August. The following summary of news is from the *North China Herald*:—

Rumours have been abroad during the past few days that the Chinese had concluded a loan for several million taels. So far as we can learn, nothing of the kind has been done in Shanghai. The only foundation for the statement seems to be that the Viceroy of Fohkien has been negotiating in Foochow for a loan, but it is said without any actual result as yet.

We hear upon pretty good authority that the Chinese, if they have not already done so, are about to stop the coal trade at Keelung, with the object of retaining the whole supply for Government use, and that the Japanese are taking a similar course in relation to the Takasima mines. If this be true, it looks as if each side were reckoning its resources with a view to the eventuality of war.

The screw steamer *Yengpau* (No. 12 of the Foochow fleet of war-vessels), a transport of 800 tons and 150 horse-power, commanded by Captain Aft, came into port a few days since and took up an anchorage below the shipping, to wait orders. The *Yengpau* is the third troopship that has arrived within the past fortnight, and is the handsomest vessel of the three. She is, we believe, bound for the Yangtsze ports. Like the two that preceded her, she has had temporary galleys constructed, in which are fixed five large rice-steamers, capable of cooking for 600 or 700 soldiers. In connection with the present rendezvous of Chinese troopships in the Yangtsze waters, we may mention a rumour which is afloat, to the effect that orders have been issued to the officials of the C. M. S. N. Co. to have their vessels ready to act on Government orders.

The French mail steamer *Meikong*, on her way down river on the 2nd Aug., after clearing the Bar, had her stem caught by the flood tide, and was swung out of the channel on to the North bank, near the French godowns. Here she stuck fast, and though she had the assistance of two tugboats, she was unable to get off. Hopes were entertained that as next morning's tide would be somewhat higher, she would then succeed, but she again failed. At low water she had only thirteen inches under her stem and thirteen feet aft. The firm hold the steamer took on the bank is accounted for by the fact that she was going at ten knots against the tide, to give her steerage way round Pheasant Point, and when the upward current caught her, as she had to come to some extent athwart stream, after clearing the narrow bar channel, her way could not be stopped in time. Boats were at work lightening her, and the mails and cargo were being transferred to the *Menzaleh*, for conveyance to Hong Kong, when on the 4th Aug. the *Meikong* got off quite unhurt, and proceeded on her way homeward, with the mails and cargo. The *Menzaleh* proceeded on her voyage to Hong Kong the same evening.

About 9 P.M. on the 2nd Aug. a fire broke out in the southern suburb of the city, near Tunkadoo. The fire originated in a coal and wood store, which, with numerous other buildings, including a large Canton josshouse, was completely consumed, the contents of sampan and oil stores feeding the flames. It covered an area of about 100 square yards. The locality was of course inaccessible to engines from the Settlements, but valuable advice and aid were given by a few foreigners, prominent among whom we noticed Messrs. Tyler (Gilman and Co.), Burrows (Butterfield and Swire), and More, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. These gentlemen had their attention attracted when coming down the river in a houseboat, and having landed they made their way to the place and directed the operations of a Chinese fire company. A party was landed with an engine from a gunboat in port, but, with a large number of foreigners who went to the East Gate, returned on discovering the almost inaccessible nature of the situation. There was a good supply of water, which was carried to the spot in buckets by coolies, who were careful to get a sort of check for each bucket, presumably to secure payment afterwards. About midnight the fire had been brought under, but hundreds had been rendered houseless. Up till the following afternoon coolies were employed throwing water on the still smouldering ruins. There were upwards of one hundred houses destroyed, or much damaged. It was reported that one native was killed, and several severely injured by falling debris. The property destroyed amounted to many thousand dollars in value.

At the Mixed Court, the other day, a case came up admirably illustrative of the high social civilisation of the Chinese. A Soochow woman was sold by her husband to a brothel, and with her was given the usual body deed *(shén-chee)* signed by the impress of her husband's hand, under which sign manual the enlightened Chinese administrators of law recognise this vile system of bondage. Disliking the position into which she was thrust without power of resistance, the woman got some friends to advance money for her release, and having earned sufficient to pay them back, went to live in the French Settlement with a Chinese constable of the English municipal force, to whom she entrusted the document which represented her liberty. In due time they quarrelled, and the woman demanded the return of some money she had lent the man, together with the deed, but he refused to satisfy her as to either request. The woman appealed for redress to the Acting Superintendent of Police, who ordered the policeman to give up the paper, and took him before Chên, with a view to dismissing him from the force if the charge should be proved. The man produced a deed, which he declared to be the true one, but which the woman averred was a forgery, the impress of the hand being no larger than a child's. The magistrate said he could not recover the money the man was alleged to have got; and, as to the deed, if the one produced were not the true one, he could only compel the man to lodge an indemnity in Court in favour of the woman, against the possible production of any other deed. We believe the man's dismissal from the police force will follow upon the disclosure. The extraordinary thing about such cases is the deliberate recognition of those slave-dealing instruments, "body deeds," by the Chinese authorities. Custom is sacred in China, however, even when the custom is disgraceful; and probably the worthy magistrate could cover over such iniquities with a misty quotation from the Classics.

Our Chefoo correspondent mentions that a row has occurred at the new lighthouse works on the Shantung Promontory, in which one man was killed and one wounded. From another source we are told that the row probably arose between the Chefoo and the Ningpo coolies, about thirty of each of whom, with two Europeans, had been left to go on with the works. Captains of steamers are requested to look out specially for signals when passing the Promontory, and to note whether the temporary light is at work.

Steps are being taken towards the institution of a lodge of Good Templars in Shanghai. The necessary petition has already been drawn up, and signed by some influential members of the local Temperance Society, and will be forwarded to the Rev. J. S. Barradale, at Tientsin, the district deputy for China.

Mr. Avery, the new United States Minister to China, is expected by next American mail.

The *Herald* publishes the full text of the Convention and Treaty between China and Peru, the leading stipulations of which have already been noticed in our columns.

The assessment of damages in the collision case between the *Golden Age* and a junk has been begun by the examination of witnesses at the U.S. Consulate-General.

The U. S. S. *Ashuelot* has left for Nagasaki, her place being taken by the *Monocacy*, which came out of Tunkadoo Dock, where she had undergone cleaning and painting, prior to proceeding to Japan in a few days.

At the Mixed Court, before Chên and Dr. Yates, a well-known Chinese chief was charged with having entered a house in Portland-place, Hongkew, with intent to commit a robbery. He was sentenced to receive one hundred blows with the bamboo, and to undergo a fortnight's cangue.

In the Supreme Court Sir E. Hornby has given judgment on the appeal from the Court at Nagasaki, in which the master and owners of the barque *Misletoe* were the defendants and appellants, and Mr. W. L. Malcolmson plaintiff and respondent. The appeal arose out of a charter-party of the barque

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Misletoe, and the case was very simple. It was an action for damages for breach of charter-party for not repairing the *Misletoe* within a reasonable time. The decision was in favour of the appellants, and consequently reversed the decision of the Nagasaki Court.

FOOCHOW.

The *Herald* has the following :—

H.E. the Futai has returned to this port from the North. In view of the Formosa difficulty the Lekim and other arbitrary exactions will now doubtless be fully enforced. Troops are being rapidly pushed forward to Formosa, several thousand men having embarked at this port and Amoy during the week.

A Court of Enquiry into the conduct of Captain MacNabb, of the late s.s. *Canton*, has honourably acquitted the captain of all blame in connection with the loss of his vessel. The wreck of the steamer has entirely disappeared, and is now lying in about ten fathoms of water.

We believe that the Provincial authorities have succeeded in negotiating a loan with one of the local banks. Customs duty bonds will, we understand, be given as security. Preparations for war with Japan continue with unabated vigour. Large orders for firearms and munitions of war are being executed, and the Provincial Militia have been called out.

FORMOSA.

THE JAPANESE EXPEDITION.

A correspondent of the Hong Kong *Daily Press* writes as follows, under date Takow, 22nd July :—

It may now be regarded as an accepted fact that the Japanese have offered to evacuate Langkiaou on the payment of their expenses, amounting to something between a million and a million and a-half of dollars, and that the Chinese Commissioners have referred the demand to head-quarters. As, however, forty thousand foreign armed troops from the neighbourhood of Tientsin are under orders for Formosa, and many other warlike preparations, too numerous to mention here, are being made, there is very little probability that the Chinese contemplate agreeing to the Japanese terms. They have very much the appearance of trying to avail themselves of this proposition as a means of gaining time, and of delaying till they are more ready to take decided action. Nothing new has been heard very recently from Langkiaou ; but a most unfortunate occurrence has happened at Hong Kong, the little village north of Langkiaou, whose inhabitants invited the Japanese to come and defend them against the savages. One of the villagers there has been cut down and killed by a Japanese, from whose lust he was trying to protect his wife. The Chinese inhabitants, as they have been unable to obtain any redress, have closed their market against the Japanese, and will have no dealings with them. The temper of the two parties is such as to be a serious cause for apprehension.

Pan-ta-jen, the Assistant Commissioner, arrived here on the 20th July, with Mr. H. O. Brown, and has since left on his way South. A body of two thousand troops is shortly to be encamped at Takao. As there is nothing in the immediate neighbourhood of this little town but water, swamp, and hill, and barely room for the present population, the troops will have great difficulty in finding camping-ground. They are sure to be a source of annoyance to both the native inhabitants and the foreign residents.

The special correspondent of the China mail writes under date Amoy, 7th Aug., as follows :—I hear from a reliable source that the Japanese will not evacuate the island except on receipt of an indemnity for the expenses of their expedition. On the other hand, the Chinese laugh at the demand, and have sent an ultimatum to the Japanese to leave within 100 days from the 21st June. The Japanese have cut a road from Liangkiau in a direct line to the eastern coast, and have occupied the coast this side (west) to the north of the new road. Such being the case, a war is almost inevitable, and China is making every preparation for such a contingency. They have contracted, it is said, to have a cable laid from Taiwan to Amoy at a cost of $800,000. Whether this amount is correct or not it is impossible to say. The Chinese are concentrating their troops in Formosa, and every town in the island is to be strongly garrisoned. At Taiwan alone they have about 10,000 soldiers. Some 7,000 or 8,000 of Li Hung Chang's disciplined troops are coming down ; 5,000 or 6,000 from Canton, and about the same number from Chang Chowfoo. The last mentioned force will be despatched to Takow in few days. Large guns have been bought and Amoy is to be strongly fortified.

China is evidently determined to have it out, and is showing altogether a very strong front. She has one paramount advantage over Japan, and that is her great wealth. Her credit is ten times better than that of Japan, and in modern warfare money will to a great extent carry the day one would think ; for what can a country with an impoverished exchequer, and with her credit shaken, do? It is fool-hardy on the part of Japan to engage into a war with China. In her eagerness to bring herself into the comity of nations, she has gone mad, and the Formosan expedition is a clear illustration. She is going headlong to work without remembering that a nation is not to be made in one day. She would have done far better in looking after her internal affairs than meddling with other people's business. Let her rule her people properly first before she aspires to colonise other people's territory. Let the rebellious spirit of the Samourai be put down first before she seeks to civilise the savages living within the dominion of a friendly Power.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by the present mail extend to the 15th August ; the P. and O. mail from London June 26 was received on the 31st July, the following French mail of 3rd July arrived out on the 10th August, and the P. and O. mail of 10th July was received on the 13th August. We take the following items of news from the *China Mail* :—

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 1st of August, present, his Excellency the Governor, the Hon. J. G. Austin, Colonial Secretary ; the Hon. Sir John Smale, Chief Justice ; the Hon. C. C. Smith, Colonial Treasurer ; the Hon. J. Bramston, Attorney-General ; the Hon. P. Ryrie, the Hon. Jas. Whittall, and the Hon. R. Rowett.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed,

His Excellency introduced the business of the meeting by proposing the first reading of "an Ordinance to Consolidate and Amend the Laws Relating to Merchant Shipping, the Duties of the Harbour Master, the Control and Management of the Waters of the Colony, and the Regulations of Vessels navigating the same." The Ordinance was one of great importance, and the necessity for its passing now induced him to ask the Council to fix the earliest convenient day for getting it put through.

After some discussion the Governor then put it to the Council to fix the earliest convenient day for the second reading, and Monday week was agreed to for that purpose.

The Colonial Secretary submitted an Ordinance to authorise the appropriation of a supplementary sum, not exceeding $32,000, to defray the charges of the year 1873, which was read the first time. The Council then adjourned.

AUGUST 10, 1874.—Present : H.E. the Governor, the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. the Attorney-General, the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. P. Ryrie, J. Whittall, and R. Rowett.

Punctually at 2.30 P.M. the members assembled in the Council Chamber, when, his Excellency having taken the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. His Excellency said that there were only two Bills to be brought before the Council, and that he thought the best plan would be to consider the second one first ; namely, the Bill to appropriate a sum not to exceed £32,000, whose provisions we noted in our last summary of proceedings. While the clerk was reading this Bill, the Colonial Secretary said that the increase to the Puisne Judge and others was sanctioned by a Home Ordinance.

Some conversation ensued on a question in relation to the fire department, put by the Hon. P. Ryrie, who was asked by the Governor to bring forward his question on another occasion. The questions were noted, and will be in due course responded to. The Appropriation Increase Bill was read and passed.

On the motion of his Excellency the Governor, the Shipping Ordinance Bill was read a second time and discussed.

Some discussion arose during the consideration of the third chapter, as to the salary to be paid to the members of the Marine Court, the number of members composing the Court, and the qualifications of the gentlemen of whom each Court should consist. The amount to be paid was agreed to, the opinion of the Council being evidently that $5 a day to the unofficial members was not too much. The Court is to be composed of five persons, and to be called the Vice-Admiralty Court of Hong Kong. At 5.10 P.M. the Council adjourned for further discussion till 2.30 P.M. on the 11th.

On the 11th and 12th., the discussion on the Mercantile Shipping Consolidation Ordinance was resumed, and the meeting afterwards adjourned until the 17th.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the China Fire Insurance Company, Limited, was held at the Company's office on the 11th August, pursuant to a notice dated May 18, 1874. The following gentlemen were present.—Mr. H. Lowcock, Chairman ; Messrs. Jensen, S. D. Sassoon, Cairns, Dr. Dodd, R. Deacon, Boyd, Karberg, Russell, E. Sharp, G. Sharp, Burrows, Dr. Young, A. Andre, C. M. Kerr, Hall, Nelson, H. Smith, Nicaise, Wotton, A. Smith, Lyal, Hon. J. Ryrie, Heaton, Forbes, Hoppius, McIver. The notice of meeting was read by Mr. Jas. B. Coughtrie, the secretary, who then read the proposed alteration in Paragraph No. 1, Art. No. 104 of the Company's Articles of Association, as follows :—

"It may, except as by these presents is otherwise provided, invest the funds of the Company in or upon English, Indian or Hong Kong Government Stocks, Bonds, and Funds, or in or upon the Stocks, Bonds, Funds, and Securities of any foreign Government, Country, or State, upon mortgage on property in Hong Kong or elsewhere, and in or upon deposits or loans at interest to the banks established at Hong Kong or elsewhere, and may from time to time, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of these articles, convert or realise and re-invest the same as occasion requires."

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The Chairman explained the reason why the alteration was proposed to be made. He said that if the Company continued as prosperous as it had heretofore been, more funds would be in hand than could be invested in Hong Kong. The Directors wished to have power and authority to invest in other securities than these now permitted, and which would give a rate as good and profitable as the present securities.

Mr. S. D. Sassoon thought it was quite unnecessary to alter the articles. The present security was, he thought, as good as could be found; the capital was small—$1,000,000—and that was not too much to have invested here without going abroad for stocks, bonds, funds, &c. He thought that if the money was locked up abroad it would be difficult to get money when needed.

Mr. Sassoon proposed, and Mr. Deacon seconded that the proposed alteration was unnecessary. Mr. André sustained Mr. Lowcock by a few remarks, saying that it would be wise to allow the directors to invest their money in other securities than those at present specified. The proposition of Mr. S. D. Sassoon was then put and lost, and the original motion was declared carried.

Mr. Lowcock thanked those present for their attendance, and declared the meeting adjourned until Aug. 25.

The Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce have held a meeting relative to the blockade of the port by the Chinese Customs Cruisers, and have drawn up a memorial upon the subject for transmission to the Secretary of State, in which they strongly urge the Government to take some steps with regard to this evil, which most seriously interferes with the trade of the colony. One of the speakers stated his belief that if it had not been for the steamers, which cannot be touched by the Revenue cruisers, the trade of Hong Kong would long ago have been completely ruined. Some allusion was made at the meeting to the question of the revision of the P. and O. mail contract, but, as it appeared that this revision was only to be with reference to the steamers passing through the Suez Canal, it was decided not to take any steps in regard to the matter at present.

The *China Mail* says:—We are glad to see that the alteration and repairs of St. Stephen's Church (C.M.S.), Tai-ping-shan, are completed. A great improvement has been effected in the arrangement of the interior, the whole floor below the chancel being now level, and composed of red tiles and marble, whilst the chancel, approached by two steps of granite, is entirely of marble. A new pulpit of exceedingly chaste design adds to the attractive appearance of this interesting place of worship. The building is surmounted by a handsome cross, the gift of a well-known resident, and the whole of the work has been most substantially executed under the superintendence of the hon. architect, R. S. Alford, Esq. It is satisfactory to know that over one-third of the requisite funds have been given by Chinese Christians, members of the congregation assembling every Sunday for Divine worship.

The side-wheel steamer *Yotsai*, recently built by a Chinaman in Whampoa, for Mr. Acheong, of this place, went on her first trial trip on the 10th, and although she has in her only the old engines of the *Prince Albert* (a boat about half her size), she attained a speed of 10 knots an hour. She has a large airy saloon aft and an awning deck fore and aft, so that she will accommodate a great number of Chinese passengers.

SIAM.

—o—

BANGKOK.

The steam rice mills are at work, though the amount of foreign shipping in port has been meagre in the extreme. Two steamers are now on the line to run regularly between this port and Hong Kong. They make some business. Another steamer, the *Asia*, independent of that line, left here last month for Hong Kong. Between this and Singapore the steamers *Ban Yong Seng*, *Paknam*, *Kromahtah*, *Bangkok*, *Chow Phya*, and *Kalahome*, run quite regularly. The two latter steamers, in addition to visiting the city of Bangkok, are engaged in commerce in the Siamese territory on the Bay of Bengal.

BORNEO.

—o—

SARAWAK.

The Hon. J. B. Cruickshank has just returned from a tour of inspection of the stations under his jurisdiction. At Bintulu he found everything quiet and trade brisk. Here he heard that the fines imposed on the Kyans of Barram and Tinjir by the Sultan of Brunei relative to the murder of Sarawak subjects have been paid in full. At Muka the excitement caused by Haji Adil's disturbance has entirely subsided. The sago trade is being carried on with great spirit, owing to the high prices obtainable. Rejang news is satisfactory. At Kalaka he visited the Resident at Siratok (where he has built a fort). This place promises to become more populous than the town at the mouth of the river. Affairs at Simanggang give less reason for congratulation. Head-taking continues amongst the Dyaks near the border.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

—o—

SINGAPORE.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 22nd August; the French mail from London 17th July was received on the 16th August. The following summary of news is from the *Straits Times*:—

Though no residents have yet been appointed to the Malay States, the Government deem it prudent to send Mr. F. A. Swettenham—who has shown considerable aptitude for such duties in recent missions to Laroot and Perak—to watch over British interests at Salangore pending the appointment of a resident to that territory. The chronic disturbances arising out of petty jealousy between the chiefs in Salangore render this step necessary to prevent complications that, without any permanent benefit to the turbulent leaders, would paralyse the trade and retard the development of the country, and be seriously detrimental to the interests of British subjects, by whose enterprise and capital that trade is being conducted. It is, however, urgent that a resident, clothed with the necessary authority for the conduct of the business pertaining to his office, should be appointed to these states at an early day, in order that confidence in the stability of their government may encourage the embarkation of capital in the development of their fertile resources and the promotion of an untrammelled commercial intercourse with their people, which, while greatly benefiting the trade of this colony, must also exert a civilising influence upon the native population.

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, when returning the Chinese Immigrants Ordinance of 1873 for amendment, a new Bill has been drafted on this subject, which, previous to being brought before the Legislative Council, has been submitted to the Chamber of Commerce for the opinion of that body on its practicability and probable effects. The Chamber have not yet concluded the discussion of the Bill, but so far as can be learned, the feeling among mercantile men and even among the leading Chinese residents, is adverse to any measure of this sort, as likely to check the immigration of coolie labour into the colony, without affecting the object in view, which is simply to protect the coolies from imposition on arrival, and would be better attained by exercising supervision over the engagement and shipment of emigrants from the colony, wherein lie the abuses complained of in the Chinese petition that gave rise to legislation on the subject.

The Criminal Sessions concluded at the end of last month, and the prisoner Moorbarrack, who was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife, underwent the extreme sentence of the law at the usual place behind the jail. He seemed much more concerned about venting his spleen on some of the officers of the Police who had had charge of him than in the adjustment of his temporal affairs or the preparation for his hereafter. He met his death with perfect coolness. It has been determined to hold an Autumn Race Meeting, and the programme is already published, showing three days' sport on the 20th, 22nd, and 24th October. The prizes offered are good, and as we have lately had numerous arrivals of superior horses from Sydney, uncommonly good racing is anticipated. Invitations have been issued for a Ball at Government House on the 3rd proximo in honour of Her Majesty's Birthday. It will be remembered that at the customary season for this festival, his Excellency and Lady Clarke were away at Penang and Perak. On the 12th inst. Captain Smith and officers of H.M.S. *Charybdis* gave a ball on board that vessel as she lay at the Tanjong Pagar Dock—which was attended by the Governor and Lady Clarke and the principal residents.

The presence of a man-eating tiger on the little island of Pulo Obin (the granite quarry of Singapore, first made known by the discovery of the mutilated bodies of two of his victims on two successive days, occasioned considerable excitement here about a fortnight ago, and a number of gentlemen proceeded over to the island to endeavour to dislodge him from his hiding place. Heavy rains, however, which made operations in the jungle impossible, prevented the execution of their design, and after two days they were obliged to return without having accomplished anything. Nothing has since been heard regarding the tiger, and though he may still be hidden on the island, it is quite as possible he has recrossed the straits to Johore; if not, however, the natives will, for their own safety, no doubt soon entrap him, the small area of the island rendering this comparatively easy.

The steamship *Alexandra*, Capt. W. J. Stuart, from Sydney and Queensland *via* Torres Straits and Samarang, with the Australian mails, arrived at Tanjong Pagar wharf. The following is the *Alexandra's* report:—

"Left Sydney on 17th of July, and Brisbane at 4 A.M. on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., called at the Northern Queensland ports, leaving Somerset at 6.20 A.M. on Thursday, the 30th inst. Passing to the Northward of Timor and through the Flores sea, arrived at Samarang at 2 P.M., on Saturday, the 8th of August; left again at 5.30 A.M. on the 9th, passed through the Carimata Straits on the 10th, and arrived in Singapore at noon on the 12th. Experienced light airs and calms with fine weather to Samarang, light variable airs and head winds with cloudy weather and rain at times, from thence until arrival."

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It affords us pleasure (says the *Penang Gazette*) to be able to announce that his Excellency the Governor in Council has appointed Mr. Walter Scott, of the firm of Messrs. Brown and Co., to be a member of the Legislative Council, *vice* the late Hon. F. S. Brown. The appointment is one which will receive the unqualified approval of all classes of the community in this settlement.

The Spanish frigate *Carmen*, Capt. Manuel Carvalho, anchored in the roads and saluted the British flag, the salute being returned from Fort Canning. The *Carmen* is from Bar Bcelona, bound to Manila.

Commercial Report.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

CHEFOO.—Messrs. Wilson, Coruabé and Co. report:—During the past month business in Cotten Goods has been very languid, and the only fabric for which there has been any enquiry has been Mexican T-Cloths, and for this article of medium quality Tls. 1.40 to 1.42 has been readily paid. Grey Shirtings have been saleable, but only at very low prices. Other Fabrics, both plain and fancy, have been neglected. Iron—both Nail Rod and Bar—has been in fair enquiry, but Lead has not been asked for.

HANKOW.—The business of the fortnight had been of a limited nature although for the time of year it had been up to the average. No article had been in special demand and rates generally were unaltered.

SHANGHAI.—With the exception of common Grey goods, the market had been quiet throughout the fortnight, and there was little or no change in quotations. Cotton Goods: Rather a large business had been done in common 8¼lbs. Grey Shirtings, and the demand still continued. Common T-Cloths had also been in request, and showed a small advance. White Shirtings were without alteration. Drills were quiet again, and the natives had been offering to re-sell their late purchases at a decline. Fancy Cottons were unchanged. Woollens: There was little change to note, and business had been on a very limited scale. At the weekly auctions, Camlets showed a decline, but with this exception, prices remained unchanged. Market for Metals and Coals very quiet.

FOOCHOW.—Sales had been: Grey Shirtings, 8¼lbs., 500 pieces at $2.50 per piece; T-Cloths, 7lbs., 500 pieces at $1.85 piece; Do., 6lbs., 400 pieces at $1.65 per piece; Lead, 2,000 pigs at $8.00 to $8.25 per picul.

HONG KONG.—There had been very little doing in imports during the fortnight, and quotations showed little or no alteration. Prices, however, were weak and the dealers showed no disposition to buy, except to satisfy their most pressing wants.

BATAVIA.—There had been a quiet market for piece goods, though on the whole there had been a somewhat better general demand than existed at the date of our last advices; values, however, were without improvement, and in some instances a further decline had been established.

CANTON.—Lead has not been in much demand; LB was quoted $8 to 8.03 and WB $8.05 to 8.18 per picul. Quicksilver was enquired for at $191 to 192 per picul.

SINGAPORE.—During the fortnight, the market for all imports has been quiet; there had been little change in prices, the demand had been dull, and only a limited business had been done.

PENANG.—During the fortnight the market had been excessively dull, and prices had decidedly ruled in favour of buyers. Transactions in all classes of goods had been on the most retail scale, and prices were at the close extremely weak.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

HANKOW.—Messrs. Drysdale, Ringer, and Co.'s Report says:—Tea has continued to come forward freely since our last, arrivals for the week being 23,000 chests. The last two days there have been scarcely any fresh Teas put on the market, and we think the second crop leaf may now be considered all to hand. We make total arrivals to date, forty-four millions, or as nearly as possible the same as last year, so that the deficiency in the first crop, generally estimated at about two millions, has been fully made up. Two or three so called third crop Teas were shown a day or two ago. Not being liked here they have been forwarded to Shanghai, and it is said other parcels have been sent there direct. The quantity, however, will be very small, and scarcely worth noticing. We look for arrivals in quantity during the coming week. There is but a small business to report, settlements since 27th July amounting to only 3,053 chests and 4,320 half-chests. Prices show no appreciable change. Settlements have been assisted by the low freight and exchange, the former being reduced 10s., while credits have been settled as low as 5s. 11d. Sales are chiefly of Oonfars, ranging from Tls. 16½ to 19½. One or two Lee-lings have been settled at Tls. 17¼, and Shuntam packed at Tls. 15 to 15½ per picul.

KIUKIANG.—With the exception of a few small settlements all arrivals had gone forward to Shanghai on native account. Black Teas: Five chops had been settled at Tls. 21 for Ningchow, Tls. 17 to 20 for Kiukiang packed, and Tls. 21.3.0 for Hohow; total arrivals, 142,085 chests. Of Green Teas one chop of 511 half-chests had arrived and been shipped to Shanghai.

SHANGHAI.—Black: Purchases had again been very large, and showed quite as poor value as those of the previous fortnight. Previous prices had been fully maintained, and the liberal supplies which had come to hand had been hardly more than sufficient for the daily requirements; at the close there was no sign of the demand slackening. Many of the settlements had not been shipped, and the cargoes of the Norman Castle and Kaisow were already bought. The bulk of the business had been in Teas ranging from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d. The second crop had been very full, and had been remunerative to the natives. Third crops were beginning to arrive. Settlements for the fortnight, 54,200 chests; reshipments, 1,750 chests; stock, 36,000 packages. Quotations: Hohow, fair to finest, 1s. 1d. to 2s. 1¼d.; Oonam and Oanfas, common to good, 11¼d. to 1s. 5¾d.; Ningchow, fair to fine, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 11d.; Oopack, fair to good, 1s. 1¾d. to 1s. 5¾d. Green: The chief feature of interest during the fortnight had been the opening of the market for country Teas at Tls. 47. After all that had been said about low prices in New York, and the heavy losses which importers were making, Teamen must have been very agreeably surprised to find their produc fetching 4 to 5 taels above prices of last season. The cup quality of the Tea seen thus far was rather above the average, but no improvement had been made in their appearance. Pingsueys had been in some demand, at lower prices. The late arrivals, although of good make and colour, had little to recommend them in favour. The following were about the prices paid:—For country Tea, Tls. 34 to 47 per picul; Pingsuey, Tls 21 to 44 per picul; Local-packed, Tls. 30 to 42 per picul. Settlements, 18,625 half-chests; stock, 61,410 half-chests.

FOOCHOW.—Messrs. Westall, Galton, and Co.'s Weekly Letter reports as follows:—There has been less doing in this market since 1st Aug., yet purchases during the week have been considerable. A large proportion of the settlements appear to have been made for the Colonial markets. Teamen have been keeping supplies short of the demand, and settlements during the week exceed the arrivals. Congou: Business has continued on the same terms as last quoted, no noticeable alteration in prices having taken place; good common and flavoury kinds have been dealt in to a considerable extent, whilst large purchases of dust and low broken kinds have been made, rates for these latter descriptions must still be considered as very full. The second crop is now nearly all to hand, and the third is arriving. Souchongs: A fair business has again passed in this description, prices showing no change. Oolong: Several parcels have been taken at Tls. 20¾ to 23 short, fully maintaining previous rates. The fine lines will now shortly be generally shown, as yet but one or two have been placed on the market, and it would be premature to judge of the quality. Flowery Pekoe: Only two chops have been taken, showing a considerable drop on last week's rates. Scented Teas: This description has met with less inquiry during the week, and prices are easier.

AMOY AND TAMSUI.—During the fortnight about 5,000 half-chests of Amoy Oolong, grading good to superior, had been bought for America on a basis of about $26 for good cargo, or say $4 over prices of first purchases last season. Operations had been confined to one buyer, and as no other offers were reported it was thought that further settlements were not likely to be made immediately. The arrivals arggegated 115,200 half-chests, and the total settlements to date 10,340 half-chests, leaving a stock of nearly 105,000 half-chests. At Tamsui a moderate business had been done, principally in Teas grading superior and under, at a decline of $3 to 4 per picul on rates previously current; finer grades were however very scarce and commanded fully previous quotations. About 3,000 half-chests had been shipped to Foochow for sale there, the quality of which was thought to be inferior, though no musters were shown by the Chinese before the Teas left Formosa. The total export of Formosa Ooloongs to date to all quarters was 1,378,147 lbs., against 268,988 lbs. last year.

CANTON.—Messrs. Deacon and Co's Report says:—The transactions in Tea, during the past fortnight, have been to a fair extent, and prices paid show scarcely any change from those quoted last mail. Latterly the stock of desirable Scented Teas has become somewhat reduced, and Teamen, unable to lay in fresh supplies of raw leaf on the same favorable terms as previously current, have been less eager to make contracts. Congou: A few purchases have been made in the medium class at Tls. 18 to 21 per picul. Scented Teas: Of Capers, about 3,000 boxes common to good common and clean have been taken at Tls. 11½ to 13 per picul, but the bulk of the business has been in the fair to medium description at Tls. 16 to 21, the general run being much on the same basis of value as current previously, though the prices reported for some parcels indicate great irregularity. In Orange Pekoes, there is no change to quote, and supplies continue very moderate; some rather common "new makes" hav been settled as low as Tls. 12 per picul. The fortnight's business is summarised as follows:—Congou, 2,100 boxes, at Tls. 18 to 21 per picul. Scented Orange Pekoe, 5,000, at Tls. 12 to 25. Scented Caper, 21,000, at Tls. 11½ to 21.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—The business for the French mail was done at a decline of Tls. 2½ on Chop Silks; "Chicks," Nos. 3, 3½, and 4, being bought at Tls. 397½, 375, 345, and "Gold Lions," Nos. 1 and 2, at Tls. 365 and 345. The market had been much quieter since, but these prices remained unaltered, owing to fictitious quotations being maintained, by a large proportion of the shipments being on Chinese account. Common grades of Tsatlee were Tls. 10 to 15 cheaper; but there was little change to notice in other kinds. Included in settlements were 300 bales for America, consisting chiefly of Re-reels; Tsatlees at Tls. 300 to 390, and Hainings, Tls. 320 to 420. Settlements for the fortnight, 3,500 bales. Total settlements since 1st June, 22,000 bales: against 1873-74, 16,500 bales; 1872-73, 25,500 bales. Comparative unsold stock, 1874, 18,000 bales; 1873, 8,000 bales; 1872, 9,000 bales.

CANTON.—Prior to departure of the French mail there was some demand, and 260 bales were taken, most classes of Tsatlee reel being dealt in, since then, however, the inquiry had subsided, and although Chinamen had been inclined to accept somewhat lower prices than were ruling previously, only a few bales of Loongkong were reported to have been purchased. Advices from home showed no improvement, and as stocks in Canton were considerable, a decline in rates were expected to take place. Loongkongs of best quality had been wanted to some extent, and as usual were in scant supply, and obtainable only in small parcels; 30 bales were said to have changed hands. Long-reels to extent of 150 piculs had been settled for th

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Indian market. Re-reels continued in limited request. Stock estimated at 900 to 1,000 bales Tsatlee, 200 bales Loongkong, 150 bales Cumchuck and Lacklow, 100 bales Kowkong, and about 200 bales of inferior sorts.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d.
Shanghai "	5s. 8⅝d. to 5s. 8⅞d.	5s. 9⅛d.	5s. 9½d.
Canton " ... } Hong Kong " ... } Macao " ... }	4s. 2½d. to 4s. 2⅝d.	4s. 2½d. to 4s. 2⅝d.	4s. 2⅞d.
Singapore "	4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d.	4s. 2⅞d.
Manila "	4s. 0½d. to 4s. 1d.	4s. 0¾d. to 4s. 1½d.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 307	223½
" Hong Kong	27¼ to 27½ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls. 111.2.0	9¼ prem.
Mexican dollars	" 73.1.3	⅞ prem

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 10 per cent. premium.
Hong Kong Gas Company, $75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 38 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, $700 premium.
Hotel Shares, 60 per cent. discount.
Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 10 per cent. premium
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, $317½ prem.
Union Insurance Society (new shares) $60 premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, Tls. 85 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, $29 premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company, $19 premium
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, 9¼ per cent. dis.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 84 per share.

*** The latest Exchange quotations by telegram are for six m.s. bank bills at Shanghai 5s. 8¾d., at Hong Kong 4s. 2½d., at Batavia F.11.75, at Singapore 4s. 2d.

CARGOES OF TEA AFLOAT.

Sailing Date.		Name.	From	Cargo- -lbs.
June	6	Ada	Hankow	988,129
"	16	Cutty Sark	"	1,270,651
July	8	Lammermuir	Shanghai	1,340,000
"	17	Thermopylae	"	1,200,000
"	25	James Sheperd	"	1,135,833
Aug.	4	Red Riding Hood	"	900,551
"	5	Lauderdale	"	930,783
"	6	Glamis Castle (str.)	"	2,340,580
"	7	Priam (str.)	"	1,541,337
"	8	Killarney (str.)	"	1,000,000
"	9	Teheran (str.)	"	1,200,000
"	18	Kaisow	"	1,100,000
"	22	Lothair	"	1,300,000
"	22	Leucadia	"	1,400,000
"	23	Glenroy (str.)	"	2,000,000
Sept.	1	Wylo	"	1,300,000
"	6	Mirzapore (str.)	"	2,000,000
July	26	Norman Court	Foochow	1,184,625
"	28	Ascalon	"	1,000,000
"	23	Sir Lancelot	"	1,200,000
"	28	Dartmouth	"	900,000
Aug.	4	Forward Ho!	"	1,373,907
"	4	Montgomeryshire (str.)	"	1,940,209
"	5	Egeria (str.)	"	1,487,260
July	3	Deerhound	Canton	657,684
Aug.	1	Golden Spur	"	782,227
"	22	Faith	"	700,000
"	29	Pekin (str.)	"	1,000,000

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, SEPT. 25.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta arrived at 3.0 A.M., and the mail left for London at 7.15 this morning.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 22.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Teheran left Port Said at three P.M., to-day for Southampton, where she may be expected about the 5th of October. Specie £680,000.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, SEPT. 22.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Sindh, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Port Said and Marseilles, at which latter port she may be expected on the 30th inst.

INWARD MAIL DUE OCT. 19.—GALLE, SEPT. 22.—The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Anadyr, with the inward French mails, from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF SEPT. 18.—SUEZ, SEPT. 25.—The P. and O. steamers Hydaspes and Zambesi left at 4.0 P.M. to-day for Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

OUTWARD MAIL OF AUG. 28.—GALLE, SEPT. 22.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Iraouaddy, from Marseilles 30th Aug., left here to-day for Singapore.

OUTWARD MAIL OF AUG. 14.—HONG KONG, SEPT. 22.—The French mail from London Aug. 14 arrived here to-day.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, July 31, Leucadia; Aug. 4, Lothair; from Liverpool, 5, Patroclus (str.); from London, &c., Sept. 18, Mary Whitridge; 24, Antenor (str.).

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—From London, July 31, Glengyle (str.); 13, Galley of Lorne (str.), Glenfinlas (str.); from Cardiff, Aug. 3, Comet; from Southampton, 13, Mirzapore (str.).

At SINGAPORE.—From London, Aug. 7, Mirzapore (str.); 16, Charles Albert (str.); 18, Aurora Australis; from Liverpool, 7, Hector (str.); 8, Robert Kerr; 11, Buena Ventura (str.); 14, Cameo; 21, Diomed (str.); from Cardiff, 9, Johanna Margaretha; 15, Elizabeth Child; 19, Anna; 20, Alblasserdam; 21, Ferdinand Bruhm; from Newcastle, 9, Tynedale; 11, St. Bernard; from Glasgow, 11, Princess Louise; from Hamburg, 9, Iphigenia; from London, &c., Sept. 21, Banda; 22, Cawdor Castle (str.).

At PENANG.—From Liverpool, Aug. 19, Diomed (str.).

At BATAVIA.—From Glasgow, Aug. 12, County of Lancaster; from Greenock, 14, Mauritius; from Texel, 8, Thorbecke; 18, Madura (str.); from Rio Janeiro, 4, Indus; 12, Milo.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Liverpool, Aug. 4, Cathaya.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Aug. 5, Red Riding Hood; 6, Glamis Castle (str.); Lauderdale; for New York, Sept. 21, John R. Worcester.

From FOOCHOW.—For London, Aug. 4, Montgomeryshire (str.); 4, Forward Ho; 5, Egeria (str.).

From HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London, Aug. 13, Glamis Castle, for Callao; 2, Fray Bentos; 10, Providencia, Macao.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Aug. 10, Cassandra (str.); 15, Montgomeryshire (str.); 17, Priam (str.); 19, Glamis Castle (str.); 17, Ambota (str.), via Cadiz; for Liverpool, 10, Leon (str.), via Cadiz; for New York, 8, Olivia Davis; 19, Evening Star.

From PENANG.—For London, Aug. 11, Luzon; 21, Elly.

From BATAVIA.—For Channel, Aug. 7, Island Bell; for England, 7, H.M.S. Cadmus; for America, 1, Andromeda; 10, Kandanghauer II.; for Holland, 15, Kosmopoliet III.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—Rates for London, by steamers, are £3 per ton of 40ft., and £3 per ton of 50ft., sailing vessels.

At FOOCHOW.—To London, per steamers, £3 per 40ft.; sailing vessels, £3 10s. per 50ft.

At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—None.

At SINGAPORE.—To London, sailing vessels, £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d. dead weight, £3 5s. light cargo; to New York, £2 tin; £2 15s. tapioca; £3 5s. pepper; £3 15s. hides.

At PENANG.—To London, bag sugar, £3; basket sugar, £3 5s.; black pepper, £3 10s.; hides, £4. The Lord of the Isles (str.) will fill up at £2 for tin; tapioca and tapioca flour, £3 10s.; measurement, £4 10s.

At BATAVIA.—To Rotterdam, f. 70to f.72.50 coffee; f.65 sugar. To America, £3 15s., to load at the Eastward.

VESSELS LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Killarney (str.), Glenroy (str.), Patroclus (str.), Norham Castle, Kaisow; for New York, Pleiades (str.), Bengal, John R. Worcester.

At FOOCHOW.—For London, Historian, Undine; the Leucadia and Eliza Shaw are expected.

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London, Sing Tai.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Cameo, Tynedale, H. W. M.; for Liverpool, Bertie; for Hamburg, Experanza; for Boston, Belle of Southesk, Escort; for New York, St. Bernhard.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.		Ship.	From	To
July	27	Nevada	Batavia	Falmouth
"	29	Remus	London	Yokohama
"	—	Leonora	Hamburg	—
"	—	Ulva	Singapore	Channel
"	30	Jessica	Liverpool	Yokohama
"	—	Aurora	Bordeaux	Saigon
"	31	Atlantic	Cardiff	Hong Kong
Aug.	1	Dan	Hamburg	Do.
"	—	Indus	Rio de Janeiro	Batavia
"	2	War St. Basalisk	Singapore	Cape of G. H.
"	6	Merse	Manila	London
"	—	Callor Ou	Ilo Ilo	New York
"	8	Island Belle	Cheribon	Channel
"	10	County of Lancaster.	Glasgow	Batavia
"	10	J. C. Monro	London	Shanghai

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

KASHGAR AND CHINA.

(TIMES' TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, SEPT. 23.—An insurrection has broken out in Khokand. The Khan sent for help to Tashkend, but Russia declined to interfere. Should the Khan be dethroned his territory will possibly be added to the dominion of Yakoob Khan of Kashgar, who is a Khokande by birth, and recently obliged the Russians by driving a Chinese force from the Kuldsha frontier.

THE WAR IN ATCHIN.

THE HAGUE, SEPT. 21.—The following despatch has been received from the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies, dated the 19th inst.:

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—"Great Atchin does not yet give evidence of a conciliatory disposition. Our military positions there have been fortified. Entjoeng and Djolo have submitted. The Rajah of Patty will visit Batavia."

THE BELGIAN MINISTER AT PEKING.

BRUSSELS.—The *Echo du Parlement* confirms a rumour according to which the Emperor of China has refused to receive the new Belgian Minister.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Sept. 24, off Scilly, from Akyab, Olive Southard; at Liverpool, from Manila, Leon (str.); at San Francisco, from Zebu, Aristos; 24, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Bertha; off Scilly, from Akyab, Wm. M. Reed; 22, at Texel, from Rangoon, Maria P.; Mathilda; 23, at Helvoet, from Rangoon, Antias; 27, at London, from Singapore, Monte Lago; from Foochow, Cassandra (str.); Cheops (str.); 26, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Prince Victor; 27, at Queenstown, from Akyab, Summer Cloud; at San Francisco, from Yokohama, John Rennie; 22, at Bremerhoven, from Akyab, Scopo; 23, Aino; 24, Markland; 28, off Deal, from Lisbon and Foochow, Gordon Castle (str.).

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 24, from London, for Cardiff and Singapore, Vanguard; 30, from Penarth, for Singapore, Andras Riekmers; 24, from Newport, for Singapore, Constantia; from Penarth, for Singapore, Adelheid, Jerband; 25, from Cardiff, for Galle, Sophia.

SPOKEN.—H.P.K.F. (Rover of the Seas), Singapore to London, June 30, 19 S., 85 E.; Henrietta Elisabeth Susann, Rotterdam to Sourabaya: Sept. 20, off St. Catherine's Point, Trinidad (ship), Cardiff to Batavia, Aug. 12, 6 N., 24 W.

CASUALTIES.—A telegram received at Rotterdam, Sept. 23, announces that the Dutch ships Louise, Vogelzang, and Triton, Oostrum, had been driven against one another at Sourabaya, and sustained damage.

YARMOUTH, SEPT. 20.—The smack Surprise, of Ramsgate, Blackburn, was run down last night off this place, by the Ellen Beatrice, Thompson, from Shields to China; crew saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BROOKE—On the 26th Sept., at 81, Albemarle-street, the wife of The Rajah Brooke, of a son.

HOPKINS—On the 3rd August, at Shanghai, the wife of Dr. Hopkins, of a daughter.

JONES—On the 6th August, at Honkew, the wife of James Jones, of a daughter.

NEWCOMBE—On the 29th Aug., at Hiogo, Japan, the wife of Edward Newcombe, C.E., of a son.

REEVES—On the 4th August, at Ningpo, Mrs. George Reeves, of a daughter.

RODYK—On the 10th Aug., at Banda Illier, Malacca, the wife of William Alexander Rodyk, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANSTRUTHER—FARLEY.—On the 15th June, John Newdegate Anstruther, fourth son of the late Philip Anstruther, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, to Julia Georgiana, second daughter of the late Daniel Farley, of Worcester.

BUSH—LESTER.—On the 16th Sept., at the parish church, Stoke Newington, by the Rector, James E. Bush, formerly of Newchwang, China, to Clara, youngest daughter of the late James J. Lester, solicitor, of Lea.

DREW—DAVIS.—On the 17th Aug., by the Rev. Joseph Henry Allen, Edward B. Drew, of H.I.M. Customs, China, to Anna A. Davis, daughter of James Davis, Medfield, U.S.A.

SELBY—GARRETT.—On the 19th Sept, at St. Margaret's Church, Lee, Kent, by the Rev. F. R. Smith, B.A., Curate of St. Paul's, Stratford, Charles Frederic, elder son of Frederick Selby, of Ravensbourne-park, Lewisham Kent, to Elizabeth Margaret, younger daughter of the late Jabez Garrett, of 79½, Watling-street, and Mrs. Garrett, of No. 38, Granville-park, Lewisham.

DEATHS.

DILKE—On the 20th Sept., at 76, Sloane-street, Lady Dilke.

EIMBCKE—On the 9th August, at Macao, Adolph Eimbcke, Consul for Peru at Hong Kong.

LUCE—On the 6th August, at Shanghai, Alfred E. Luce, a native of Massachusetts, aged 30 years.

LOSE—On the 18th Aug., at Singapore, Edward Lose, aged 63 years, born at Rendsburg, Holstein, and for many years a resident.

RATSEY—On the 2nd August, at Shanghai, the beloved daughter of Captain Ratsey.

RENNIE—On the 18th Sept., at Coombe Wood, Surrey, the residence of his father-in-law, J. Cofagarne Sim, William Hepburn Rennie, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent, and formerly of Hong Kong, in the 46th year of his age.

RUIZ—On the 4th August, at Shanghai, Teresa Ruiz, aged 25 years, a native of Mexico.

WILLIAMS—On the 5th August, at Foochow, suddenly, Robert Pennington Williams.

Miscellaneous.

The Vigilant, Lieut.-Commander Hugh C. D. Ryder, Vice-Admiral A. P. Ryder's despatch vessel for the China Station, was inspected by him at Portsmouth on the 21st inst. Next day she left the harbour for her trial and the swinging of compasses; and in the evening she sailed for China, Vice-Admiral Ryder proceeding in her to Plymouth. The officers of the Vigilant are Lieutenant J. W. Balliston, Sub-Lieutenant Frederick O. Pike; Chief Engineer, Henry Jones; Assistant-paymaster (in charge), W. J. Stewart Cannon; Surgeon (in charge), R. A. Mowll, M.D.; Gunner, W. Ricketts; Engineers, R. Sutherland and G. Triggs; Assistant-engineer, G. H. Hearson. The ship's complement is seventy-three officers and men.

The Lapwing, 3, gun-vessel, Commander Sir W. Wiseman, has been commissioned with a complement of ninety men for the China station. She is to relieve the Thistle.

The report of the Horg Kong and Shanghai Bank, a telegraphic summary of which has already appeared, will be found in full in our Advertising columns.

THE P. AND O. STEAMER "SURAT."—This vessel, which has been lengthened, was tried at the measured mile in Stokes Bay on the 26th, before resuming her position in the mail service with the East. The alterations have been effected by her original builders, Messrs. Day, Summers, and Co., of Southampton, by whom the ship was cut in two in the west graving dock and lengthened 40ft. 4in. Her original horizontal engines have been superseded by compound engines of 530 nominal horse power capable of indicating 2,900-horse power, and calculated to drive her at a speed of 13¼ knots per hour. The cylinders are 48 and 96 inches in diameter respectively, with 4ft. 6in. stroke, and she is propelled by one of Griffiths's three-bladed screws, 18ft. in diameter, and with a pitch of 22ft. The present dimensions of the vessel are—Length between perpendiculars 356ft. 6in.; breadth of beam, 41ft. 6in.; depth from top of floor to spar deck, 30ft. 3in.; tonnage, builders' measurement, 3,057, and gross, 3,141 tons. She is elegantly fitted throughout with every arrangement for the comfort of passengers. At the trial on Saturday, with an average pressure of 61½lb. of steam, vacuum 24¾ inches, and 64¾ revolutions of engines per minute, the vessel attained a mean speed of 12.247 knots per hour, which would have been considerably higher had the ship been in better trim, she having only 700 tons dead weight on board, and the fans of the screw working eight or nine inches out of the water. Her draught was 15ft, 6in. forward and 17ft. 11in. aft. Owing to the recent alteration, the *Surat* is now capable of carrying over 800 tons of cargo more than before on the same draught of water, and it is fully expected that she will regularly make 10 knots per hour at sea on a daily consumption of 28 tons of coal. The *Surat* arrived in the Victoria Docks at two o'clock on the 27th, and she will leave Southampton on the 8th October, with the heavy India and China mails.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA.—On the 18th inst. a meeting was held in St. George's Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, to commend to God's gracious care the band of missionaries who were to sail the following day in the *Glaucus*. Mr. and Mrs. Macgregor, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Barclay, Miss Ingram, and Miss Dickson were all present. A large number of friends were present to bid them farewell, including the mother and two sisters of Mr. Gibson, and the mother, four brothers, and one sister of Mr. Barclay. A few minutes of quiet were secured after the luggage had been all taken on board, and a brief prayer-meeting was held in the saloon, the devotions of the meeting being led by the Rev. Jno. Gordon, brother of one of our missionaries, and the Rev. R. H. Lundie.

THE P. & O. COMPANY'S FLEET.—The new steamer Thibet (sister ship to the Teheran), will leave Dundee on the 3rd, and shortly take her place on the line. The Deccan, Sunda, Poonah, and Avoca, now under repair, will all be ready for service before January. The trial of the Surat, after lengthening, will be found in another column. The vessels in the Victoria Dock are the Surat, Thibet, Cathay, Peshawur, Malwa, Khedive, China (under repairs); and at Southampton, the Hindostan and Tanjore (under repairs).

A MAN calling himself Julius Mendelsshon, but whose real name is supposed to be Julius Lisser, has just committed suicide in a New York prison. He is believed to have been formerly an interpreter at Yokohama, and was recently convicted of forgery, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in States Prison, New York.

THE launch of the Lighthouse steamer *Meiji-Maro*, for the Japanese Government, took place on the 26th inst., from the yard of Messrs. Napier and Co., Glasgow. She is a spar-deck iron screw 225 ft. long, 30 beam, depth of hold to spar-deck 22 ft. 6.

Literature.

Translations from the Hakayit Abdulla. With Comments by J. T. Thomson. Henry S. King and Co.

"As I compose this work on myself, so I shall call it the Hakayit, or Autobiography of Abdulla." Such is the explanation given of the title by the author, and Anglicised by the translator. From the preface of the latter—who addresses it, Otago, New Zealand—we learn that the MS. was handed to him eighteen years ago, and written in the Malay language, though the characters are "essentially Arabic"—a specimen of which faces the title page. In performing his task Mr. Thomson has done full justice to the memory of the author, in bringing it before the English reader with profuse comments on each passage, which amount to nearly as much subject matter as the text itself. By this means a great deal that would be otherwise obscured is explained. Indeed, if any fault is to be found with the commentary, it is being too diffuse, and containing personal remarks upon some eminent characters mentioned in the narrative that would have been much better expunged. A generation has passed away since the events occurred in the Indian Archipelago to which the autobiography of Abdulla relates, and though a humble witness of the foundation of what are now designated the "Straits Settlements," nevertheless his descriptions of the leading men in these transactions, and their consequences, are graphic and truthful. Without entering into details, the chief interest of the book centres in the account given of Singapore and its successful establishment by Sir Stamford Raffles and Colonel Farquhar, after the British had abandoned Malacca on the 18th September, 1818, when it was transferred to the Dutch, according to a European convention. Abdulla was a native of that city, where he was first taken notice of by Sir Stamford as an expert and intelligent Malay writer, some ten years previously, when he was about twenty-one years of age, and afterwards employed as a translator. It was in this capacity that he saw so much of his master and other British officials; at the same time his own natural shrewdness and powers of observation, as evinced in these translations, show that he was more than an ordinary observer of events and their leading characters. When the island of Singapore was occupied by treaty with the Tomongong of Jahore, on the 9th February, 1819, the site fixed on for the settlement was a marsh

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and it became an important matter how to fill this up, and extend the town. On this head Abdulla has the following :—

Now Mr. Raffles and Colonel Farquhar consulted about extending the town of Singapore, when the latter thought that Campong Glam was the direction for the mercantile part and the bazaars; but Mr. Raffles opined that the other side of the river was the proper site. To this Colonel Farquhar objected, the place being nothing but swamp, with bad water; and, besides, the cost of raising the land would be great. To this Mr. Raffles replied, that if Campong Glam were made the place for merchants, the other side would be a mere waste for hundreds of years, and not even then improved. Thus they were full of thought, one saying this and the other that; each devising plans. So they thought over this for three days, when it struck Mr. Raffles that he might cut down the hill near the Point, and spread it on the marsh. So Chinese, Malay, and Kling coolies, to the number of two or three hundred, were set to dig and carry the earth; others were set to break the rocks, which were here very plentiful and large. So each set to their special work as if a battle were raging. Now at this time the price of labour was high, viz., one rupee a day. So at night a bag was required to carry the money for the payment of the labourers, and Mr. Raffles visited the works, to give directions to the overseers who had charge of the men. Nor was Colonel Farquhar idle, being on horseback every morning, seeing that the land was sectionised far and near, which he sold by auction, or else gave away; for all was under forest,—the object being to get it cleared. Now Colonel Farquhar suggested that I should take a bit for myself at Campong Glam, as he thought it would be the mercantile quarter; so I took me to a place thereon with plank walls, but I remained there under constant fear, as I was surrounded by forest.

Abdulla was a Mohammedan, but in the course of his experiences among the British he became indoctrinated into the tenets of Christianity, and he frequently enters upon the subject in his autobiography, but his commentator mentions that he never became a convert. There are many other matters of interest connected with Malaysia and its people, which are well worthy of perusal, and we commend the book to all who take an interest in the Straits Settlements.

Dr. J. Forbes Watson, M.A., M.D., has just written a pamphlet on the "Establishment in Connection with the India Museum and Library of an Indian Institute for Lecture, Inquiry, and Teaching, and on its Influence on the Promotion of Oriental Studies in England, and on the Progress of Higher Education among the Natives of India, and on the Training of Candidates for the Civil Service of India." Dr. Watson urges the necessity for the establishment of an institute for the advancement of our knowledge of India, and he advocates the project upon other than political grounds, believing that an establishment of the kind indicated would promote many objects which are in themselves of interest to both countries, quite apart from any political significance which they may possess. Dr. Watson's views on the subject are so clearly put forth and so excellent in their object that his scheme ought to obtain support from all those who are interested in the development of Oriental studies, and who desire to see a closer connection existing between our own country and India.

Trübner's Oriental Literary Record informs us that it is proposed to establish at Newburyport, United States of America, a University of Modern Languages, each language to be imparted by a native of the country where it is spoken; but the most notable feature of the scheme is to lodge each student in a family speaking the language he is studying, and so materially aid his progress. It is reported that applications for admission have already been received from many Brazilian, Cuban, Japanese, Chinese, and Mexican young men. With regard to the science of religion we are also informed in the same periodical that Messrs. Trübner and Co. have issued a catalogue of nearly three hundred volumes, treating of the religions of the American Indians, the ancient classical countries, Scandinavians, slaves, Teutons, Brahmans, Buddhists, Confucians, Tauists, Mahommedans, and Zoroastrians.

We further learn from the *Monthly Record* that Mr. Charles Rudy has published an English and Chinese Grammar (Mandarin language), on the Ollendorffian method, in three volumes. This grammar is so arranged that it corresponds, page by page, with the Ollendorff grammars of other languages; so that a German or Russian, by the aid of his own grammar, can study Chinese, although he may not be able to read the English sentence placed opposite the sentence in this grammar. This plan will be of immense use to Chinese who wish to study European languages, as it will give them the opportunity of learning any language of which Professor Ollendorff has published a grammar.

In the September number of the *Oriental* there are several papers of especial interest to our readers. "Notes from the Journal of a Tour in the North of China," by Dr. Legge, is sure to attract attention; while a continuation of the paper called "Japan Visited by an Old China Resident" (Mr. Edkins) is well worthy of note. "An American's Travels Round the World" describes a visit paid to China and Japan by the late Mr. W. H. Seward.

A work entitled "The Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China, or Ten Years' Travels, Adventures, and Residence Abroad," will shortly be published by Messrs. Low and Co. It is from the pen of Mr. J. Thomson, the photographer, and will contain a narrative of the writer's personal experience and adventures in the Straits of Malacca, Siam, Cambodia, Cochin China, and China.

The current number of the *Oriental Magazine* contains an article entitled "Notes of a Tour in North China," by the Rev. Dr. Legge, also one on "Japan from a Chinese Resident's Point of View," by the Rev. J. Edkins.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HAMBURG, SEPT. 22.

The assassination of Herr Ludwig Haber, Acting Consul for Germany at Hakodadi, has made a painful sensation in this country. The unfortunate gentleman was a native of Brieg, in Silesia, and the intelligence of his death was first received in a telegram from the Japanese Government to the Foreign-office at Berlin. In the absence of Prince Bismark the news was communicated by the Director of the Foreign-office, Baron von Philipsborn, to the brother of Herr Haber, adding that the sad event was confirmed by a despatch from the German Embassy at Japan. The assassin is a Japanese Samirai, who has been arrested, but the motive for the murder is not known yet. Herr Kempermann, the interpreter to the German Embassy, has been sent off in the corvette *Elisabeth* to Yesso to obtain the necessary information.

From the official returns published by the Statistical Department of our Board of Trade here, it appears that the number of vessels that arrived in this port in the first eight months of the present year was 3,477, of 1,391,520 register tons, against 3,614 vessels and 1,332,980 tons in the corresponding period (from January 1 to the end of August) of 1873, showing a falling off in the number of ships, but an increase of 60,000 tons of carrying capacity. The number of steamers arrived was 1,758, against 1,668 last year.

As I intimated in my last letter, the Danish Government have now decided to appoint an Envoy to the Courts of Peking and Yedo, and have selected for that mission a military diplomatist in the person of Major-General Raasloeff, who was at one time Minister for War, and formerly accredited as Danish Ambassador with the Government at Washington.

With reference to the sale of the armour-plated frigate *Danmark*, the Copenhagen semi-official *Dagbladet* says that the cancelling of the contract was carried from considerations of a political nature, as it was ascertained that the English purchasers, Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., of London, intended to sell the vessel to one of the two East Asiatic Governments, between whom hostilities were then about to break out, but with both of whom Denmark was in a state of peace and amity. It was thought that the sale might be looked on as a breach of neutrality, and lead to complications that had better be avoided. The *Danmark* was built in England just before the Danish war with Germany, but did not take part in it, as she was not allowed to go out o the country till the war was over. f

The German Transatlantic Steam Company of this city—the so-called "Eagle line"—have convened a special general meeting of the shareholders for the 24th inst. at the Exchange Rooms, to report on the state of the company's affairs and prospects (which latter are not very brilliant, seeing that the shares are now worth 27 for 100 thalers), and to ask leave to authorise the directors to raise 750,000 thalers by a second preference loan. It is expected that at the meeting a proposal will be made to sell the ships and wind up the concern, as they are unable to compete with the old Hamburg-American Steam Company (whose shares, notwithstanding the competition, are quoted 2 per cent above par).

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, SEPT. 23.

The day before yesterday the Session of the States-General was opened with a Speech from the Throne. The ceremony was of the usual character, and those who were of opinion that the speech would contain a programme of the Ministerial intentions are certainly much disappointed. The Ministers make many promises; but on the chief questions of the day they maintain a complete reserve. "The news from Atchin—his Majesty says—leads me to expect that by prudence and perseverance the resistance now offered to the Dutch authority will be vanquished." This means that the war will be continued—which is certainly not what we wished. "The state of the Indian Archipelago is otherwise satisfactory. The crops give promise of a good produce. It is my intention to lay before you shortly proposals for new railways in Java." These are the most important, but very meagre clauses of the speech which refer to Java. As a matter of course, we were greatly disappointed to find that not one word was said about the Reform Bill; but, on the other hand, it is regarded as satisfactory that the Cabinet intend to make dry land of the Zuydersee, and to assist the company, which has undertaken to make a canal from here to the North Sea. For the rest a great many Bills are promised, as they have been promised for several years past, and of course there is not the least chance of these promises being fulfilled. We know only this, that the Ministry means to work, and let us hope that the Second Chamber will not make their labours of no avail.

The election at Tiel has had no definitive result, and another election must take place between Messrs. Van Rappard and Dyckmeester, neither of whom obtained an absolute majority. In Amersfoort Mr. Van Asch van Wyk, the anti-revolutionary candidate, was elected. At Harlingen Mr. de Roo van Alderwerelt, a radical, was elected without opposition, the ex-Minister, Fransen van de Putte, declining a request to become a candidate. Another election must take place at Hoorn, Mr. Van Akerlaken being elected member of the First Chamber.

In the First Chamber the newly-appointed President, Mr. Vos Van Steenwyk, has delivered his speech, which had no political significance. The Second Chamber has re-elected Mr. Dullert as President, but their choice has yet to be approved of by the King.

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THE NEW STEAMERS FOR THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The American papers say :—The *City of Peking* and the *City of Tokio*, the twin steamships recently built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, possess a peculiar interest as experiments in American naval architecture. Considering the long period for which we have been out of practice in steamship building, and that Great Britain, for many years past, has been doing four-fifths of the whole of this kind of construction that has been done in the world, we stand at an important disadvantage, so far as respects experience, in competition. Our work, however, is now before the world, and the results of these two vessels, when they come to be fairly tried, must go far towards determining the future of iron steamship building in the United States. The cost of these vessels comes so near that of construction in Great Britain that it may be conceded we have conquered that obstacle to competition with our chief rival. The points that remain to be tested are strength, speed, and economy of working. As to strength, there is perhaps but one point that remains open to doubt. The builder has not adopted the principle of underlaying the upper deck with a coating of steel riveted to the sides of the vessel, constituting the ship virtually an iron tube, which has been incorporated by some of the Atlantic companies in the structure of their ships, with a vast acquisition of strength ; and it remains to be seen how the *City of Peking* and the *City of Tokio* will stand the powerful strain to which they will be exposed in the rough waters on the eastern and southern shores of Japan and in the Yellow Sea. They may prove strong enough for their purposes, considering that they carry light cargo ; but it is certain they would have been stauncher with this modern improvement. It has long been a question between American and British steamship builders whether wider beam and greater depth, and consequently superior carrying capacity, cannot be reconciled with the attainment of the highest speed. Our builders have taken the affirmative side of this problem, the British the negative. The *City of Peking* has been constructed upon the American idea ; and her performances will go far towards settling this disputed point. She is 423ft. in length, which is somewhat below the length of the recently-built English iron steamers ; but her breadth, being 48ft., is 4ft. greater than theirs, and her depth being 38ft. is from four to six feet more than theirs. But, so far, we have had no means of testing the two principles ; nor could we have a satisfactory trial except under the circumstances of the two classes of vessels running in the same waters and with the same kind of cargo. The run out of this harbour and outside of Sandy Hook made by the *City of Peking* on Saturday last affords no criterion whatever of her speed as compared with several Liverpool steamers which were leaving the port at the same time. It was no race. At the same time, it must be allowed that the tests of speed have thus far proved very satisfactory, and leave room for hope that Mr. Roach has at length demonstrated the truth of the American principle. She makes 14½ to 15 knots an hour, with 53 revolutions per minute, and 57lb. of steam. On returning to New York from Boston on the 9th of September she sailed from Sandy Hook Light to Governor's Island, 18 knots, in one hour and four minutes, the tide favouring her. The belief is that she can make at sea 15½ knots an hour, with a consumption of 70 tons of coal a day. In respect to capacity, the *City of Peking*, being of 5,080 tons, has a larger tonnage than any of the steamers at present plying between this port and Europe, the New York Custom-house register being in each case accepted as the standard. We have not the means at hand for comparing her with the large new vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and other European-Asiatic lines, but she probably exceeds the capacity of any of those steamers.

THE SIMONOSEKI INDEMNITY.

(BOSTON ADVERTISER.)

The first instalment of the indemnity became due and was paid August 22, 1865. The second instalment became due November 17, 1865, and was paid January 8, 1866. The third instalment became due February 15, 1866, and was paid. It is to the fourth, fifth and sixth instalments, which became due on the 15th of May, August and November, 1866, and which were not then paid, that the recent despatches refer. They amount in the aggregate to $1,500,000, of which one-quarter is due to the United States. The sum received by the United States from the three instalments that were paid in 1865 and 1866 was $375,000, which was computed in Mexican dollars, and the avails thereof invested in United States registered 10-40 bonds. The interest, as received, has been invested in the purchase of similar bonds, and the amount of the fund, as stated in an official paper by the Secretary of State, under date of 13th March, 1872, was $780,354, the fund having nearly doubled in less than ten years, from the gain in exchange at the time of the original investment and the addition of interest. We are unable to state what disposition has been made by the Governments of France, Great Britain and the Netherlands, who received their respective shares of the instalments paid by Japan at the same time with the United States ; and it may be that those Governments have felt justified in pressing for the payment of the residue by reason of serious demands upon them from persons morally entitled to share in its distribution. But so far as the United States are concerned, there has been, we believe, no claim made for compensation for any injury to commerce resulting from the erection of the batteries in the Simonoseki Straits.

The inconsiderable expenditure of money which was incurred by the United States in the naval operations which gave rise to the convention of 1864 is indicated in an official letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives in 1872, from which it appears that four men were killed and seven wounded on board the *Wyoming ;* that $5,000 would cover the expense of repairing damages to that vessel ; that the estimated cost of ammunition expended was $5,169 ; that the chartered steamer *Ta-Kiang* cost less than $9,500 ; and that the cost of the ammunition used by her was about $260. The total cost in money to the United States was $19,929. It is worthy of remark that the fall in the price of coin and advance in the value of the securities purchased, since the time when the indemnity was received, are probably enough to enable the fund to bear the full amount of the charges indicated, and still permit the return of as many Mexican dollars (with interest added) as were received from Japan should Congress determine upon this policy. It is to be hoped that the matter will receive attention before the case becomes involved by any question connected with the receipt of the residue of the indemnity.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY AND THE RAILWAY COMPANY.

(NEW YORK TIMES.)

Shortly after the completion of the Pacific railroads across the continent in 1869, two contracts were entered into with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. One of these was with the Central Pacific Railroad Company, regulating the China and Japan trade ; the other was with the Union Pacific, regulating the business between New York and San Francisco. The first contract came into operation in January, 1871, and seemed to work satisfactorily to both parties and the public until last year, when the management of the Pacific Mail Company changed, and a repudiation of the contract followed. The managers of the Pacific Mail Company claim that the contract was illegal, inasmuch as it was connected with procuring the subsidy from the Government to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, as appears from an alleged section in the agreement. as follows : "In consideration of the friendship and assistance of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in promoting the passage by Congress of an Act giving to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company increased compensation for a semi-monthly mail service between San Francisco and China, and providing such increase shall be made during the forty-first Congress or forty-second on terms acceptable to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, this contract shall be binding and shall continue in force during said semi-monthly contract between the Post-office Department and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for such increased service."

The managers of the Central Pacific are very reticent as to what, if any, steps they will take against the Pacific Mail Company for the damages growing out of the violation of this contract. It is rumoured, however, that an action for $1,000,000 damages will be brought in the California Courts, and that an effort will be made to attach the vessels of the company. It is, however, extremely doubtful, in view of the nature of the contract, whether any such action will be taken. Under the second contract the Union Pacific guaranteed the Pacific Mail $24,000 per steamer on freight, on two steamers per month between New York and San Francisco. The late Horace F. Clarke, then President of the Union Pacific Railroad, believing this contract disadvantageous to the railroad, availed himself of one of the provisions contained therein, and terminated it. A litigation is now pending in the Courts between the Pacific Mail and Union Pacific in reference to this contract. Since the termination of these contracts a ruinous competition has sprung up, and all attempts at compromise and settlement have proved fruitless. Where the blame attaches it would be difficult to say, but certain it is that the stockholders of both companies are severe sufferers for the want of a little common sense and sound judgment. The latest phase of the controversy is a rumoured combination of no small magnitude, embracing the railroads between Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and San Francisco, for a new and powerful line on the Pacific Ocean, to run exclusively in the interests of the railroads and their European connections. The name of Governor Leland Stanford, of California, has been prominently mentioned in connection with the contemplated enterprise. A *Times* reporter had an interview with Governor Stanford in regard to the matter at the Windsor Hotel. The Governor stated that he was not prepared at the moment to give to the press any specific information on the subject. The report that any negotiations were on foot between the Pacific Mail and the Central Pacific was without foundation. He believed that, until the establishment of an independent line of steamers, the railroads would be unable to command the China and Japan trade. An independent line was essential to the full development of the resources of the railroads. The execution of the project had been hastened by the action of the Pacific Mail Company in discriminating against freight carried over the Pacific railroads. In regard to the meetings alleged to have been held by the officers of the railroad companies he was not then prepared to say anything. If negotiations pending were successfully concluded, he thought it very likely that he (Governor Stanford) would visit Europe to make arrangements for the purchase of vessels. At present it was premature to say anything positive in relation to the affair.

In an interview subsequently had with Mr. Russell Sage, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, that gentleman expressed regret at the present competition between the Pacific Mail Company and the Pacific Railroads, which, he said, was injuring all parties. He claimed that the Pacific Mail Company were willing to do anything in reason to put an end to existing difficulties, but the efforts to induce the railroads to agree upon fair terms had proved abortive. The Pacific Mail Company had offered to make a contract, subject to revision at the expiration of three months, in case it was found not to work satisfactorily, but the offer was rejected. He attached little importance to the reports in regard to the establishment of a rival line. If the railroads attempted anything of the kind they could be at once enjoined for violation of their charters. It was quite likely, however, that Governor Stanford and others would try to establish a line in connection with the Pacific Railroad.

MR. WILLIAM HEPBURN RENNIE, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, died in the forty-sixth year of his age, at the residence of his father-in-law, in Surrey. Mr. Rennie entered the Colonial service in 1851, was appointed Auditor-General for Hong Kong in 1858, and Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent in 1871.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1874.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF CHINKIANG.

IN our issue of June 29 we took occasion to comment on the folly of withdrawing a superior Consular official from Chinkiang, and we pointed out that the withdrawal was ordered in 1868 in the face of the fact that the port was gradually, but surely, increasing in importance. The remarks which we then made have been more than confirmed by recent advices from China; and though it has been the fashion with many, notwithstanding favourable trade statistics, to speak disparagingly of the port in question, we are still of opinion that it has been unjustly treated, and that it is high time for it to receive more attention in official quarters. Chinkiang of yore—nay, less than twenty years ago—was a place of great importance as a centre of trade, from which vast districts to the north and south of the great river were supplied with native and foreign goods; and its position at the very point where the Grand Canal crosses the Yang-tsze, if we may use such an expression, is for a river port an unrivalled one. The Taiping rebels captured and held the city for some time, and, we need hardly say, left it a mass of broken bricks, and after their disappearance its trade was for years frequently paralysed by threatened attacks from marauding bands of Nienfei on the north side of the river. What wonder, then, that its resuscitation has been a work of time? In 1864 and 1865 its appearance was wretched and woe-begone in the extreme, although even then a good trade was being done; but in ten years revivifying influences have had time to work, and they have worked, as will readily be seen from the following sketch of some of the improvements of recent years. The British Concession at Chinkiang is but a small one, comprising some sixteen or seventeen lots of irregular size. Six years ago it boasted but one foreign hong, an ugly building known as "———'s Folly;" and all the hulks were anchored on the north side of the Yang-tzse,—a matter which was always a bone of contention between foreigners and the Chinese authorities. Things are now changed, and changed considerably for the better. The chief American merchant and steamer agent, two years since, moved his hulk to the south side of the river,—a little below the creek at the Custom-house,—bought up all the property there, cleared it of the wretched native shanties, and built a two-storied house and godowns; he has also planted trees and actually laid out a garden. Concession Lot No. 1, a large, double lot, formerly belonging to Messrs. DENT and Co., was built over with semi-foreign houses four years ago. A British merchant has purchased lots 2 and 3, and on the former now stand two godowns with a dwelling-house above, and on the latter has been erected a fine dwelling-house, together with a godown, compradore's house, and other offices; the surrounding compound contains a lawn, trees, shrubs, strawberries, grapes, figs, &c. Three years back another British merchant built a two-storied house and godown on lot No. 5; "———'s Folly" stands as it was, and four other lots are built over, two on the middle, and two on the back roads of the Concession. Behind the Concession again, almost all the land, which but yesterday was a mass of shapeless ruins and broken bricks, is now covered with good brick Chinese houses, and is all occupied westwards even up to the lofty hill, on the southern side of which is perched the British Consulate. Clearly Chinkiang is prospering, and so much so that its old friends would hardly know it again.

But there is another side to this picture. For a year or two back the Chinese authorities have had it all their own way, as for some incomprehensible reason the British Consular officials ignore the Treaty, when the Chinese are stubborn, and refuse to do anything for British subjects; in point of fact, it is considered a serious loss to be a British subject. Title deeds for land, made out to foreigners, and stamped in due form by both the Chinese and British authorities, are ignored when native squatters choose to erect their houses on foreign-owned ground, and Chinkiang is subject to constant inroads from large numbers of squatters, many of whom are driven from their houses by floods in the districts to the north of the Yang-tsze. We will give but one instance of the manner in which the undoubted rights of British subjects are ignored. A British merchant purchased from a fellow-countryman a corner plot of ground at a short distance from the Concession, and some underlings in the officials' yamens have built upon the most valuable portion next the corner of the two streets; they refuse to move, and though one of the merchant's title deeds gives the boundaries on one side by West Gate-street, and on the other by Fish-lane, yet the junior Consular officer, charged with the duty of protecting and watching over British interests, declares that the appropriated piece of ground does not belong to him, because the Taoutai will not surrender it. Truly, this is a valid and indisputable reason! Surely it is time to put a stop to the disgraceful state of things at which we have thus briefly glanced, and it can only be put a stop to in the manner which we indicated in our previous article. Chinkiang, as far as British interests are concerned, has one great want in order to make it a thoroughly prosperous outport; it wants the presence of a Consul or a Vice-Consul of proved ability and energy, to enforce respect for the rights of property, and, as far as in his power lies, the fulfilment of treaty obligations generally.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

THE philological transactions of the Congress reached their culminating point on Thursday, the 17th, when the Aryan Section, under the presidency of Professor MAX MULLER, held its sitting in the afternoon at the Royal Institution. The fame of the learned Professor brought together the largest meeting of the session, so that the commodious lecture room was nearly filled by an appreciative audience, among whom were some twenty ladies. Their expectations were not disappointed, and although the address occupied an hour and a quarter in delivery, the attention of every person was engrossed by the eloquent and trenchant passages it contained throughout to its peroration, their approbation being expressed by repeated plaudits. Without entering into the details of this brilliant address, it may be said that its chief attraction was the liberal-minded cosmopolitan spirit in which the leading features were couched. This was no dry discourse upon Sanscrit and the earliest Aryan languages, such as severe philologists would confine their studies of them to. Professor MULLER traced his theme back to the days of the Vedas, and placed before his audience a graphic sketch of the primitive nature of these hymns, showing that if they were rude in composition, as compared with the Psalms and other later religious stanzas, nevertheless they are vigorous in conception, from which may be inferred that the people who composed and sang them were among the worthiest progenitors of mankind. When he concluded by repeating his English translation of the latest known hymn of the Vedas, the imagination was carried back to Aryan antiquity as if restored again to life, and we could hear the priests and people singing to the praise of the gods:—"Come together! Speak together! Let your "minds be concordant. The gods, by being concordant, "receive their share one after another. Their word is the "same, their counsel is the same, their thoughts are at "one. I address to you the *same* word, I worship you "with the same sacrifice. Let your endeavour be the "same! Let your hearts be the same! Let your mind "be the same, that it may go well with you." Copies of

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this hymn from the Rig-Veda, in the original Sanscrit, with a translation in German, were distributed, but not in sufficient numbers.

Last, but not least in importance, the Ethnological Section, President, Professor OWEN, C.B., Secretary, RICHARD CULL, Esq., F.S.A., held their sitting on Saturday, in the Lecture-hall of the Royal Institution. There was a large attendance of members and their lady friends. Behind the lecturer's chair were diagrams and drawings, and on the table in front numerous photographs illustrative of the subject to be expounded in the address. From what followed that might be designated the Typical Races of Mankind in the Earliest Civilised Ages of Egypt. The learned Professor accounted for his appearance at the Congress of Orientalists—which he deemed almost apologetically beyond the sphere of his studies—to the desire of Dr. BIRCH, who was aware of some researches he had recently made in Egypt among the catacombs on the Nile. Modesty is proverbially said to be one of the true characteristics of great men, and in this instance there was no exception to the rule, for the President riveted the attention of his audience by the profound and masterly manner in which he treated his subject. An outline of its general scope will be found in another column, but we cannot pass it over without adverting to some of the photographs exhibited, and the accompanying explanations of Professor OWEN. These photographs were obtained after considerable difficulty during three separate visits to the tombs of the ancient Egyptians, where the coffins and wooden sculptures had not suffered from the vandalism of European collectors or Arab desecrators. They are of the ordinary cabinet size, yet the forms and features of the defunct as represented on the coffin lids in *alto relievo*, and statuettes, are as clearly defined as on any marble sculpture. Some of them are double figures, as those of husband and wife, while others represent male and female persons singly. On every sarcophagus there were hieroglyphic inscriptions in such a perfect state of preservation that the learned Professor had no difficulty in having them copied and deciphered, so as to ascertain who were the individuals embalmed in them, their status in primeval Egyptian society, and the ages in which they lived. These were all persons of rank, and the artists who had sculptured their features had evidently preserved exact likenesses of the deceased, as they varied considerably in detail, although generally exhibiting a high type of civilised mankind. Indeed, what struck the Professor was the remarkable similarity between the expression of their faces and those of highly intelligent Europeans of the present day. This statement was fully borne out by the photographs exhibited, which are marvellous in depicting these sculptures, and when the President informed the members by referring to a chronological diagram, that they dated from three thousand to four thousand years before the Christian era, one could not help looking at these effigies with a feeling of awe. One was specially referred to, as the likeness of a lady in the prime of womanhood, whose features must have been so thoroughly European in their mould that Professor OWEN remarked if she had lived at the present day, with the exception of a darker complexion, she could have appeared in English society of the highest type, as a rival to the belles of the ball-rooms. "Yet," he remarked, in his gravest manner, "she died nearly six thousand years ago."

On Friday, the fifth day of the gathering, the receptions and social entertainments *al fresco* reached their climax at Enfield, where a considerable number of members were invited by J. W. BOSANQUET, Esq., of Claymoor House, to a garden party. That gentleman is honorary treasurer of the Congress, and known as an able member of the Society of Biblical Archæology. He received his visitors with great cordiality, and entertained them within the venerable walls of his banquet hall in a most hospitable manner. Outside on the lawn the band of the 4th Middlesex Volunteers performed a selection of pieces in a most creditable manner. Besides members of the Congress, there were a number of the neighbouring gentry present, many ladies having graced the occasion with their presence, all of whom conversed freely with the learned *savants*. A toxopholite party, consisting of five ladies and five gentlemen, added to the Watteau-like scene on the bowling green, by competing for prizes in archery. These prizes were given by the host and hostess, and consisted of elegant articles of *vértu*. A photographer was on the grounds taking negatives of groups, so as to retain permanent portraits of the visitors on such an auspicious occasion, for which the clerk of the weather had provided a sunny day. The dinner at the Mansion House on Saturday, which is fully reported in another column, was well carried out by the LORD MAYOR.

WE have received two volumes, published by order of Mr. HART, the Inspector General of Chinese Maritime Customs, which cannot fail to prove very useful. One is a collection of port catalogues of the Chinese Customs collection at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, compiled to illustrate the international exchange of products; and the other is a statistical statement of trade of the Treaty Ports for the last ten years, also compiled for the Vienna Exhibition. As reference was made to these books at the time they were first issued, we have only now to add that their arrangement under the present form is a great advantage. A special feature, however, in connection with them is the fact that they were printed at the Imperial Maritime Customs press at Shanghai, and the work of native compositors and printers. For excellence of workmanship they certainly would not suffer by comparison with the work of any of the best London printing-offices, and the care shown in their arrangement reflects great credit upon everyone concerned in their compilation.

IT is rumoured that the revenue cruisers on the China coast, several of which are most effective, well-built, and well-found twin screw gunboats, are to be transferred from the Customs' service to the provincial Government of Foochow. This step is taken, we presume, with a view to their employment in the case of active hostilities between China and Japan.

WE hear that Mr. EDWARD SOLBE, Interpreter in the Consular Service, and now on leave, has retired, owing to ill health. Mr. SOLBE joined the service in 1863. His pension will be calculated on the new scale of ten years' service, counting as fifteen for retirement.

A PARAGRAPH has appeared in the papers to the effect that Sir HARRY PARKES, our Minister in Japan, has been urging on the Japanese to war against China. We need hardly say that the statement is a pure invention without foundation.

CUSTOMS REPORT ON THE TRADE OF CHINA.

The *Customs Gazette* for the quarter ending March, 1874, supplies the following statistics of the trade at the various ports as compared with the corresponding period in 1873:—

NEWCHANG.—The tonnage figures show no alteration of importance. The imports and exports this quarter are *nil*.

CHEFOO.—The tonnage figures are rather higher. In imports cotton goods show a falling off, metals an advance, while many native sundries are also higher. The revenue is higher, the figures being this quarter Tls. 78,052, against Tls. 62,559 last year.

TIENTSIN.—The tonnage entered and cleared is more than in 1873, the figures being entered 17,694 tons, against 13,656 tons in last year, while that cleared is 15,763 tons, against 10,075 tons 1873. The import of cotton goods is lower, while that of most native sundries is higher. The revenue is higher, the figures being Tls. 45,530, against Tls. 36,477 in 1873.

HANKOW.—The tonnage figures, both "entered and cleared, are considerably higher. The imports of cotton goods is slightly lower, as is that of sundries. The revenue is Tls. 85,364, against Tls. 81,025 in 1873.

KIUKIANG.—The tonnage has increased. With the exception of metals and sundries, nearly all the imports are lower than in 1873, while the revenue is higher, the figures being Tls. 18,480 in 1874, and Tls. 14,514 in 1873.

CHINKIANG.—There is a slight increase in the tonnage figures, and a marked decline in the import of cotton goods. Native sundries show no particular alteration. The revenue shows a decrease, the figures being Tls. 20,450, as against Tls. 29,242 last year.

SHANGHAI.—The tonnage entered this quarter is 216,123 tons, as against 212,658 tons in 1873; while the cleared is 221,754 tons, against 211,008 tons last year. The imports of cotton goods are higher, as a rule. The other items show no marked alteration, although native sundries are rather lower. The exports are nearly all higher. The revenue figures are Tls. 656,482, as against Tls. 649,910 last year.

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NINGPO.—The tonnage figures are lower than those of last year. The imports, as a rule, are are lower. The revenue figures are under those of last year.

FOOCHOW.—There is scarcely any difference in the tonnage figures. The imports are higher, as a rule, opium proving an exception. The exports are nearly all higher. The revenue figures are, 1874, Tls. 161,348, against Tls. 135,454 in 1873.

TAMSUI (FORMOSA).—The tonnage shows a large falling off. The import of cotton goods is lower, that of woollen, however, is higher. The revenue is behind that of 1873.

TAKOW (FORMOSA).—The tonnage figures are higher. The imports and exports show an increase, and the revenue is in excess of last year.

AMOY.—The tonnage figures are below those of last year. The imports show no very great change, and the revenue figures are Tls. 87,831, as against Tls. 94,085 in 1873.

SWATOW.—The tonnage is higher, and the imports show a decided increase. Many of the exports are higher, while the revenue shows an increase, the figures this year being Tls. 146,876, as against Tls. 117,971 last year.

CANTON.—The tonnage entered is 70,864 tons, against 50,003 tons last year, while that cleared is 72 645 tons, against 52,867 tons. The imports are not altered to any extent. The exports are rather lower, as is the revenue, the figures being Tls. 157,091, against Tls. 168,645.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

(Continued from our last.)

SATURDAY, 19TH.

At ten o'clock the members assembled at the South Kensington Museum, where they were received by Mr. Cunliffe Owen, the director, and other gentlemen officially connected with the institution. From the Museum they repaired to the Albert Hall, in the gallery of which Dr. Leitner gave a learned and eloquent exposition of the collections, which occupied four large cases, and which comprised nearly five thousand objects illustrative of the art, natural history, literature, and numismatology of Western and Central Asia and Northern India. These collections had been partly exhibited at the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873, and had there been regarded with much interest; and may be classified as (1), a collection of Greco-Buddhistic, Indo-Scythian, ancient Hindu, and other sculptures; (2), a collection of manuscripts, Persian, Turki, Arabic, Sanskrit, Thibetan, Kashmiri, and other languages; (3), a miscellaneous collection, illustrative of mining, quarrying, metallurgy, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, raw products for pharmacy, substances of food as products of industry, textile industry and clothing, leather industry, metal industry, wood, stone, glass, and earthernware industry, small ware and fancy goods, graphic arts and industrial drawing, and art applied to religion; and (4), a collection of Lhassa, Ladaki, Balti, and Dardu curiosities, and of articles of industry from Yarkand, Khotan, Bokhara, Kafiristan in the Hindu-Kush, and other districts. Amongst the Kashmiri manuscripts, the first, it is believed, which have ever been brought to Europe, occur "Hassan Makash: a Treatise on Love," by the Kashmiri Ahmad Baba; "Sikander Nama, or Life of Alexander," a Kashmiri poem, written by Pandit Ram Lachman; a poem on the subject of Joseph and Zuleika (wife of Pharaoh); together with "The Patience of Saints," the first Kashmiri specimen translated into English by Dr. Leitner, and called "Dastan Shibli; or, Story of Shibli, one of the patient Saints." The numismatic collection consisted of about 1,000 coins—Bactrian, Parthian, Arsacian, Kashmiri, Indo-Muhammadan, Kufic, and others—in gold, silver, and copper; and the natural history collection comprised between three and four thousand Himalayan butterflies and beetles (Kulu, Dharmsala, &c., &c.). The sculptures, to the number of 184, represented religious, social, and historical scenes, architectural forms, statues of Bhudda and his disciples, and of the protectors of his religion, and fell under the heads of (1) Græco-Buddhistic, which showed the influence of, presumably, Greek art in the representation of early and pure Buddhism; (2) Indo-Bactrian (closely connected with the foregoing) which showed the relations of the Bactrian satraps with either Buddhist or other north Indian princes; (3) Indo-Scythian; (4) Ancient Hindu, such as the Sati figure, representing the poetical conception of the burning of widows; (5) Indo-Buddhistic, as showing the gradual corruption of Buddhism by re-absorption into Brahminical forms; and (6) Barbaric. These sculptures elucidated a period of from 300 B.C. to A.D. 800; and their study would throw much light not only on ancient Indian history, but also on the history of art and religion, and on universal history, whilst the variety of types found on the Græco-Buddhistic carvings possessed great ethnological importance. The material of which the sculptures were made was various, but consisted chiefly of slate, mortar, lime, and red sandstone. Various specimens were indicated to show that if ancient Buddhistic and Indian had been affected at all by foreign elements, it could only have been by the Greek at, and a few centuries after, the invasion of Alexander the Great. On the frontier of the Punjab Greek art was strongest in India. As we went south this influence grew weaker. Bizarre and grotesque imitations of Greek tradition, and want of knowledge of proportion, characterised the productions of each successive century. The simple halo became converted into the seven-headed serpent; serpents became hideous dragons; arms, eyes, and feet multiplied on the human body; drapery ceded to ornament, and, except in the richness and arrangement of colours, as well as in the minuteness of elaborate carving and tracing (re-invigorated by Mohammedan influences), a period of degeneracy in art was foreseen, which, unfortunately, the present state only too completely fulfilled. It will be seen that Dr. Leitner's exposition of his collections, presenting as they did an epitome of the ethnography of immense regions of the East, formed a very important extra-sectional department of the Ethnological Section, which met in the afternoon in the theatre of the Royal Institution under the presidency of Professor Owen, C.B., F.R.S.; Mr. R. Cull, F.S.A., acting as secretary.

ETHNOLOGICAL SECTION.

Professor Owen, after a graceful deprecation of his claims to occupy the position of President of the Ethnological Section of the Congress, proceeded briefly to allude to the more important contributions to ethnology by French, German, and Russian authors. The scientific staff attached to the expedition in Central Asia had enriched the "Transactions of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, with a succession of philological contributions, especially on Finnish dialects, which made those volumes a mine of wealth for the ethnological student. A like association of the peaceful conquests of science with those of war characterised the British Career in India; and in illustration of contributions to the physical elements of ethnology the President pointed to the five quarto volumes of photographic illustrations, with descriptions, of the various castes, outcasts, traders, artisans, soldiers, outlaws, and primitive hill tribes of Hindustan, issued by the India-office, under the editorial care of Sir John William Kaye and Dr. Forbes Watson. To Dr. Mowatt, when in the Indian service, Professor Owen had first been indebted for the materials of a "Report" on the natives of the Andaman Islands, published by the British Association in 1861. The language of that dwarf Nigrito race had been well studied by Mr. Homfray; and additional information had been recorded by other scientific Indian officers, as by Surgeon Francis Day and the lamented P. Stoliczka. In a brief summary of present knowledge of the Nigrito and Papuan tribes, the President laid stress upon the geological and collateral evidences of their origin on land tracts related in time to recent geological changes, and to a period vastly remote in relation to historical time. Their interest to the ethnologist lay in their retention of many of the characteristics of some pre-historic races in Europe. The Nigritos of the Andamans, like those of New Guinea, waged an unmitigated, uncompromising hostility by force and fraud to invaders, and such a disposition was comparable to that which the brute species in the wild state bore to man. These Nigritos seemed to realise instinctively their fate through contact with a higher race. The men amongst them girt the abdomen against pangs of hunger with a flexile tendril; but in other respects they showed a quite prelapsarian, or quadrumanous, unconsciousness of nakedness. The President proceeded to summarise the observations on which he founded a recommendation to ethnologists to pause before concluding that the present disposition of land and sea was necessarily associated with the origin of such low forms of humanity, and to admit the possibility, if not the probability, of its contemporaneity with the latest geological changes on the earth's surface.

He then passed to the consideration of the origin, antiquity, and race-characters of the first scientifically-known civilised people. This part of the discourse was illustrated by a diagram of the dynasties and reigns of Egyptian kings, and enlarged views from photographs of portrait sculptures of individuals of the third and fourth dynasties, of a Hyksos-Pharaoh of the sixteenth dynasty, of a monarch of the twentieth dynasty, of the native race after the expulsion of the "Shepherd Kings," and of Pharaoh's of the Greek race, including one of Cleopatra which, from the circumstances of its discovery, supported the belief of its being a true likeness of that queen. The physiognomies of the race that founded the civilisation of ancient Egypt were supplied by numerous statues, of which the noblest was that of Cephren, the Phra, or Pharaoh of the fourth dynasty, who built the second of the great pyramids of Ghizeh. Photographs of this statue were exhibited; the refined, intellectual face, with its calm and dignity, was worthy of a modern typical European, whilst the anatomy of the frame was as true as if from the chisel of a Michael Angelo. According to the "table" exhibited, this king lived 4,200 years B.C. The sculptor worked 2,000 years before the time of Phidias. What was the period of incubation reaching to such perfection in both the creative and mechanical parts of that noblest of the arts! From the best testimonies bearing on the chronology of Manetho, the President inferred that, if the Sebbenyte priest had erred, it was by omission, rather than commission; and he expressed his conviction that the chronology set forth in the "diagram" bed squared with the sum of scientific evidence on this important question. In the present palæontological evidence of the antiquity of the human race, 7,000 years seemed but a brief period to be allotted to the earliest civilised and administratively-governed community; it seemed natural that such conditions should first have arisen in a land with such unique blessedness of soil and climate as Egypt, and with the high racial characters of the people flourishing under its ante-diluvian Pharaohs. The question as to the origin of this race was then discussed; followed by remarks on the evidence of the periods required for the origin of the leading varieties of the human species. Some remarks on the evidences of the respective antiquity of Egyptian and Chaldean civilisation followed, and the President concluded by appealing to his fellow Orientalists to cast aside pre-possessions as to time, place, affinity, race, for which there might not be a groundwork of rightly-observed, well-determined data, and to bring to bear on the dark vistas of the past the pure daylight of science.

Several papers which had been prepared by members of the Congress were, owing to the pressure on the time of the section, taken as read. One of the most important of the papers thus offered to the section was that by Dr. Forbes Watson, reporter on the products of India and keeper of the India Museum, "On the Establishment, in connection with the India Museum and Library, of an Indian Institute for Lecture, Inquiry, and Teaching; and on its Influence on the Promotion of Oriental Studies in England, on the Progress of Higher Education among the Natives of India, and on the Training of Candidates for the Civil Service of India." Dr. Watson has published a pamphlet on the subject.

The other papers were:—"On the Most Ancient Chinese Palæography," by Professor Leon de Rosny; "On Pasigraphy," by Herr Bachmaier, Director of the Munich Gallery, inventor of the system. Pasigraphy is the system of universal writing by means of numbers, which do duty for words, the same numbers standing for the corresponding words in all languages. Dr. Bachmaier, through the pro-President of the Section, presented 300 copies of each of three Pasi-

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graphical Dictionaries, German, French, and English, to Congress for distribution among the members.

Professor Oppert then returned thanks for the kind reception which he and all foreign members had experienced, and the notice which had been given by the Press and the scientific world of London in general.

The last business of the Congress was the selection of the place of meeting for next year, and, on the recommendation of the Council, Russia was fixed on, although not by a unanimous vote. Comte Woronzoff Dashkow was nominated President, with an acting committee, consisting of W. W. Grigorieff, Professor of Oriental History and Dean of the Faculty of Oriental Languages in the University of St. Petersburg; K. P. Patkanoff (an eminent Armenian scholar) and D. A. Chwolson (a distinguished Hebrew and Arabic linguist), both Professors of the same Faculty (the only one known throughout Russia for Asiatic Languages and Sciences), and H. A. Kuhn, who is charged with the explanation of antiquites in Central Asia. Thus closed the London meeting of the International Congress of Orientalists.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

In the evening the Lord Mayor entertained the members at dinner at the Mansion-house; the guests numbering about 130. A novel interest was given to the Banqueting-hall by the appearance of many of the guests from Oriental countries in native or official costume; but this portion of the company, though the scene was to many perfectly new, appeared quite at home at the table in the Egyptian-hall. Among the guests were—His Royal Highness Prince Charles of Roumania, his Holiness the Patriarch of Syria, the Syrian Bishop of Jerusalem, Professor Leon de Rosny, Dr. Samuel Birch, Sir Bartle Frere, General Sir H. Rawlinson, Professor and Mrs. Max Muller, Sir Walter Elliot, Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., Professor Owen, Professor Lepsius, Mr. J. Winter Jones, Sir J. P. Grant, General Marriott, his Excellency Brugsch Bey, Baron Texter de Ravisi, Professor Andreas, Mr. E. Arnold, Mr. F. J. Angier, Professor Brockhaus, Mr. Joseph Bonomi, Colonel Tobin Bush, Professor Chwolson, Rev. R. Caldwell, Mr. Moncure D. Conway, Mr. Alderman Allen, Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., Mr. W. R. Cooper, Mr. Cernuschi, Mr. Alexander H. Grant, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Professor Dillman, Mr. Drach, Professor and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. E. B. Eastwick, Professor Feer, Professor Ebers, Professor Eisenlohr, Dr. Eutin, Mrs. Edelman, Mr. James Fergusson, Mr. Finn, Mr. Cyril Graham, Professor Grigorief, Professor Gosche, Colonel Seton Guthrie, Don. C. Guyanauos, Mr. Greed, Dr. and Mdme. Hans, Professor Haug, Professor Houdas, Professor Hunfalvy, Mr. J. Henderson, Dr. De Koun, Professor Krehl, Professor Leone Levi, Dr. Lieblein, Dr. Leitner, Professor Lupton, Professor Merx, Rev. J. B. McCaul, Rev. D. S. M'Clean, Mr. James P. Allen, Mr. J. T. Platts, Professor Noldcke, Professor Oppert, Professor Pertch, Mr. P. le Page Renouf, Mr. Rassam, Rev. J. M. Rodwell, Shunker Punderung, Professor Spiegel, Professor Stenzler, Dr. Ludwig Stern, Sir M. Coomara Swamy, Professor Dr. Schrader, Major Wilson, Professor Wright, Professor Dr. Wustenfeld, Professor Weber, Professor Weil, Professor Dr. Windisch, Imamura (Japanese delegate), Mr. and Mrs. Davenport.

After the completion of the ceremony of presenting each guest to the Lord Mayor, Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart., and the Lady Mayoress, the company proceeded to the Egyptian Hall and took their seats, grace being said by the Chaplain. The dinner, which was supplied by Messrs. Ring and Brymer, commenced with the far-famed aldermanic "turtle soup."

After the banquet the loving cup passed round, the guests having very soon acquired, by observation and through friendly explanation, the necessary information on the subject. During the banquet the band of the Coldstream Guards played several pieces; and during the evening Miss Leonora Braham, Mr. Ker Gedge, Mr. Warwick Jordan, Mrs. Bae, and Mr. R. De Lacy sang a selection of part music, Miss Braham giving, in addition, two or three solos.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the first toast, said,—In this ancient City, after dinner, on occasions like the present, we give expression to our kind thoughts and feelings in a few short complimentary sentiments; and we first of all invariably drink to the health of her Gracious Majesty our Sovereign. (Cheers.) I have no hesitation in saying to the distinguished and learned strangers present that we are proud of our Queen. (Renewed cheers.) She is a most exemplary and most constitutional Sovereign. The purity of her life the simplicity of her tastes, and the practice of so many social virtues endear her to the people of this fortunate and free land. I hope that you gentlemen from abroad will always respect her as much as we Englishmen love her. In the response to the toast the foreign guests joined with the English ones with marked cordiality.

In giving the next toast, "The Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," his lordship said he was certain that if the Prince had been in this country during that week he would have manifested an interest in the proceedings of the Congress of Orientalists; adding that they all knew that the attainments of the English Royal Family as linguists were of no mean order, and the Prince of Wales was no exception to the rule.

The Lord Mayor, in then proposing "Prosperity to the International Congress of Orientalists," said:—Many great and distinguished persons have dined in this old hall, but I question if, having regard to our numbers, so many eminent and learned men ever met together in this historic place at one time as do this evening—men not only remarkable in England, but in Europe, nay, in the world. I verily believe that since the day when that great and motley assemblage gathered together at the building of the Tower of Babel, and got confounded, there has been no gathering where in so small a place so many languages could be heard and spoken at one time. I am proud to have the opportunity of entertaining such a distinguished company. I ought to be so, for it is as remarkable for its ability as it is distinguished for its learning. I am the nominal representative of the greatest community that the world has ever yet seen, Babylon and Nineveh included; I represent a shrewd, an active, and an intelligent people, able to appreciate, from learning and experience, any progress of thought or knowledge that may come in their way. They and I hail with pleasure the presence of the Congress of Orientals in London at this time, and in our City language, I, in the name of these citizens "bid you a hearty welcome." (Cheers.) Now, permit me to say that people are continually asking me, "Who and what is the Congress or Orientalists?" Well, I tell them, and I think it is good advice, read your newspapers regularly every morning and evening and you will understand. I believe, and I shall be put right if wrong, that this learned body tries not to bring about confusion but harmony among the peoples of the world. They try to learn and teach us what has been in the past, particularly in that interesting quarter of the globe called the East—yes, the very place whence the fountains of civilisation began to spring, whence so many blessings have flowed to the West. The questions they discuss are interesting not only to London but to all mankind, wherever progress, art, science, and knowledge have obtained a footing. I know that some of these questions touch our old and our cherished opinions; but we are ready to hear, and expect to be confirmed more and more by their discussion in the truth. Now, I should like to talk a long time about learned men and their works, for I do like and admire them. They are the lights set on the hill of the world to guide us; they are the fountains whence flow the waters from which we receive refreshment. But you did not come here this evening to hear me speak, but to see or to listen to some

"Orient pearls at random strung."

You came to listen to some of those great men who illuminate this age. I am going to call on Professor Leon de Rosny to reply to this toast. He is a great French scholar; he is a Japanese scholar; he is the author of several books on that people and their language; and, moreover, he is Professor in the School of Oriental Languages at Paris.

Professor Leon de Rosny, who replied in French, thanked the Lord Mayor for the interest he had manifested in the labours of the Oriental Congress. In the course of his remarks, the speaker paid a high complement to England for her investigations and discoveries in the East, and also for the manner in which she had disseminated the benefits of civilisation in Asia. He added, in conclusion, that he should always have a grateful recollection of the cordial welcome which he and his colleagues had met with.

The Lord Mayor then gave "The Health of the Members of the present International Congress of Orientalists," as follows:—I have, in speaking of the International Congress of Orientalists, referred chiefly to the past—to its aims and objects. I now ask you to drink to the health of the members of the present Congress, that which has been so usefully labouring in London during this week. Its members have called our attention to many questions that will cause us to think and consider—for with all our faults we are a thinking people—not only of Shem, Ham, and Japhet, but of the works of their successors—our fathers. I myself prefer to claim relationship to them rather than to those fellows with rough mouths, tender eyes, and prehensile appendages behind, which abound in the woods and forests of Africa and other places. (Laughter.) With this toast I am going to couple, first, the name of Dr. Birch, President of the Congress—a gentleman who has not only shown his aptitude in organising in relation to this Congress, but has also shown his great learning and abilsts in that inaugural address which he delivered the other day. He is well known from his many labours in various branches of archæology. He is one of the first Egyptian scholars in this country, and he is also president of the Society of Biblical Archæology. The French Government, I see by this day's paper, have conferred on him a great honour. I shall ask also Professor Lepsius to respond. We are glad to see among us one who is a privy councillor of Prussia as well as the editor of many well-known and learned works on Oriental subjects, and, moreover, one of the delegates sent over by the German Government to this Congress to represent it. We are likewise glad to see here Shunker Pundurung, a learned Pundit of the Deccan College, delegated by the Indian Government to attend the Congress. I have not much learning myself, but, then, my experience has led me to have great sympathy and veneration for those who are learned, which, perhaps, answers me as well. My esteem is always on the side of a great man who gives his time and ability for the public good, even though I differ from him. I am one of those who like to inquire, and, in the words of the learned professor the other day, want to know whence we came, where we are, and whither we go. It is the duty of a Lord Mayor to be charitable, to be just and to be hospitable. If I have this evening been the means of cheering any pilgrim, helping in the smallest degree the cause of sound thought, of wisdom, and of science, I have had an ample reward. (Cheers.)

Dr. Samuel Birch, who responded first, said the success of the present Congress had been most gratifiying to the English members, who had experienced the great pleasure of meeting and seeing for the first time those distinguished Orientalists who had come to this country to be present on the occasion. It should never be forgotten that the revival of Oriental learning commenced in the City of London, and that the princely munificence with which the late East India Company encouraged the efforts of their talented servants in their researches led the way in that development of the knowledge of Oriental languages which was now witnessed in Europe. He thanked the Lord Mayor, in the name of the Congress, for the kind reception he had given it, and for the hospitality they were then enjoying.

Professor Dr. Lepsius responded in English as follows:—My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I feel it a great honour to be called upon as one of the representatives of the present members of the Congress; but certainly the honour to respond to the toast which has been proposed is much greater than is my power to do it justice before so illustrious an assembly. In fact, I am not able to make a speech in your own language worthy of this spot and of this moment. May I, therefore, be allowed to express in a few words the warmest thanks of myself and of my countrymen for the very gracious reception and the hearty welcome which we have found in this country on this occasion? All Orientalists in Germany know that they owe more to England than to any other country for their studies. England possesses all the treasures of the East in a quite inexhaustible abundance of monuments, books, inscriptions, and all other materials for Oriental studies. England has, and ever will have, the greatest power in the East; it knows the way how to secure every part of the East to study Oriental languages and nations on the

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spot. We have to follow in this respect the footsteps of England. Our point of departure to the East lies in the West. For this reason it is very natural that we have come over from Germany in a greater number than was perhaps anticipated, because we are in general not a travelling people as you are, and because our learned men prefer to stay at home and to quietly work amidst our books, which we obtain from all the world. We came on the occasion of the International Congress to bring you personally our thanks and our acknowledgments for all you have done for Oriental studies. And now let me state that not only have many individuals come over to shake hands with their Oriental friends, whose labours and works they knew long before, but a great part of them were sent expressly by our German Governments, as your lordship has already stated. Almost every German university is represented here by one or several of our best Oriental scholars sent over as official representatives by their respective Governments. Now, all science is more or less historical, the science of nature not excepted. Science is the answer, or at least the attempt to answer, the old commandment, "Know yourself," directed not only to every individual, but to all mankind. We are occupied with ourselves in every study. But Oriental studies have this important position, that they are connected with the languages and nations of the oldest countries of the civilised world. The Indian languages are, if not the origin, at least the key, of our own European languages. The Semitic people ascend much higher in their history and chronology. The Egyptian people will always be the oldest which we know historically in its proper seat; we trace it back to more than 5,000 years with the monuments in our hands. But beyond these three great branches, which were particularly privileged in human civilisation, there is the much older common Arabian, of what is called the Turanian nations and languages. Now this peculiar and important position of the Oriental sciences which takes every day a greater extent in Germany, is also acknowledged by the German Governments as of great importance. The proof is in their sending out so great a number of learned men, and I think it is a pleasing instance of their encouraging these studies, not only for us, but for all Oriental scholars. Now they will hear with satisfaction how well their intentions were taken up, not only by our fellow-labourers in this country, but also by such a high and noble authority as your lordship, the representative of English hospitality, of English love of science, and of the peaceful advancement of general cultivation of the human mind. (Cheers.)

Shunker Punduring, who also spoke in English, and with a pure accent, in completing the response to the toast, after speaking of the brotherly feeling shown by the English nation towards India in the subscriptions to the Bengal Famine Fund, remarked that the natives of India were not only connected with those of England as members of the same empire, participating in the benefit of the benign rule of Her Majesty the Queen, but also connected with them by ties much closer —the ties of blood. They were members of the same Aryan family as the natives of this country; and he was sure he expressed the sense of that distinguished assembly when he said that one reason why the International Oriental Congress was entitled to that encouragement which the people of this country had accorded to it was, that the labours of the illustrious scholars that adorned its roll tended to demonstrate that we are all brothers of the same family, though separated by distance, colour, and creed.

Sir Bartle Frere, in proposing "The Health of the Lord Mayor," said: There is probably no chief magistrate in the world, in times ancient or modern, whose health I might have proposed who would not have found here some representative to respond for him in his own language. Had I proposed the health of an ancient Pharaoh, Dr. Birch or Professor Lepsius would have been able to do full honour to it in hieroglyphical language; had I, again, proposed the health of Sennacherib or Nebuchadnezzar, I am certain Sir Henry Rawlinson would have replied in the best Assyrian; and had I gone further East, and proposed the health of King Rama, Professor Max Müller, or some of the many Sanscrit friends I see around me, would have done honour to the toast in the best Sanscrit. And so with Chinese, Persian, and every other language which could be possibly named. But I doubt whether any of us could have proposed a toast which would be so unanimously well received as "The Health of the Lord Mayor." (Cheers.) Sir Bartle concluded by remarking that his lordship had only just returned from a visit to the country, and that even at that period of the year he would not forego the pleasure of entertaining, though with short notice, the representatives of ancient literature assembled from different parts of the world. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor, after responding, said he was now going to propose a toast which all would heartily receive, namely, "The Health of the Patriarch of Syria," who was a high ecclesiastic of the East and a landmark of the past, being the head of a Christian Church founded by St. Peter in the house of Cornelius, as they would find by reference to the Acts of the Apostles, and therefore the head of the oldest Christian Church in the world. The Patriarch had previously fraternised with the head of our own Church, who received him kindly, and now he had fraternised with the Lord Mayor of London, who was very pleased to see him.

The Patriarch of Syria responded with great earnestness of manner in his native tongue, his address being afterwards translated to the company by Mr. E. T. Rogers, late Consul at Cairo. This gentleman said that the Patriarch had commenced his speech by expressing his thankfulness to God for having conducted him, at his advanced age, to this wonderful country of England. He proceeded to say that he was immensely surprised by the grandeur of everything he had seen here, by the knowledge, by the solidity, and by the hospitality of the people. He had been very much impressed by the learning of the people, so many of them knowing how to read and write. All this, and the riches of the people, he attributed to the beneficence of the good constitutional Government under which the English people were existing. At the same time he deplored the fact that the learning now seen in the West, though it formerly existed, had now almost disappeared in the East. He hoped, however, that through the kindness of European Governments there the sciences once in their glory in the East might be restored to the East, whence they originally came. He considered himself highly honoured by having been received at the Mansion-house, and by having met so large a concourse of Oriental savans from all the nations of the world, and he begged that they would all accept his thanks for the way in which he had been received. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor next gave "The Presidents of the Sections of the Congress," combined with the names of Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. Grant Duff, and Professor Max Muller, speaking of the last-named as a gentleman and a scholar with whose works they were all familiar, and who was deservedly looked up to as an authority on Eastern matters.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, in responding, said he was proud of having been selected as one of a triad in a hall representing so much Oriental learning, and observed that it was the close connection of the English people with the East which had caused such a practical nation, which felt that it was now a semi-Oriental nation, to take such interest in the Oriental Congress. He went on to say that there was one point which had not been noticed, and which was deserving of notice. None of those assembled there had passed literary lives without having given or received various hard blows—(hear, hear)—but personal intercourse softened the asperity of literary controversy, and he believed that gentlemen who had been opposed to each other in literary subjects would find, on making acquaintance with their antagonists, that though they might differ with them on certain matters, still they were gentlemen and scholars, and in their future controversies would adopt towards each other a more kindly tone from having met at that festive board. (Hear, hear.) That might be a mere social advantage, but it was one of the great advantages of bringing large bodies of scholars and Orientalists together, as was done on that occasion.

Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., in acknowledging the toast, observed that he might say a good deal with regard to his working connection with India in the House of Commons, and on several other subjects; but, as it was then late, he would not stand longer between them and his distinguished colleague the President of the Aryan Section, who, after having received so pointed a challenge from the Lord Mayor, would, he doubted not, prove that he could make himself intelligible on that occasion, and that he could make as good an after-dinner speech as he made the other day a presidential address.

Professor Max Müller said—I rise as representative of the Aryans to return thanks in the name of my section for the splendid and truly princely and truly Oriental hospitality with which you, my Lord Mayor, have honoured our Congress. (Cheers.) You mentioned to-night, my lord, that hospitality in the East is a sacred duty. It is recognised as such in the Veda and in the laws of Manoo. A man who comes to your house is to be received with hospitality, and should he go away from your house disappointed, he carries away the blessings which you may have accumulated during many years by good works. In the West, hospitality is no longer a sacred duty; but it has become a valued duty and virtue, and in England most particularly it is a predominant element in the English character. (Hear.) My lord, when we compare the East and the West, we find on both sides the duties which hospitality entails. In the laws of Manoo, so far as I remember, there are four things which are enjoined in the hospitality a man is to show. He is to supply a piece of ground to sit upon, a bundle of hay to sleep on, some water to wash the feet, and kindly and affectionate speech. Comparing the West with the East, we have not seen to-night a bundle of hay, nor have we received water to wash our feet; but we have received a place to sit down upon, and kindly and affectionate speech; and, gentlemen, we have received something else. On its being proposed that the meeting of Orientalists from all parts of the world should take place in London in the second week of September we were politely told we were mad, every one being away shooting or sea bathing. I know, however, that when London is empty it contains more inhabitants than the whole of the Kingdom of Saxony, and I felt certain that men would be found who would give up a week's shooting or sea bathing in order to meet some of the most distinguished scholars from all parts of the world. In that expectation I have not been deceived. Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Bartle Frere, Dr. Hooker, and Mr. Bosanquet have all done whatever they could to maintain the reputation of the Government of the Indian Councils and of our royal and literary societies for the old noted English hospitality. Besides, gentlemen, I knew who was Lord Mayor. (Cheers.) I felt perfectly certain he would not let it be said that what every small or big burgomaster of Continental cities has done for this meeting, the greatest burgomaster in the world, the Lord Mayor of London, whose power, wealth, and reputation have assumed in the eyes of Continentals almost mythical proportions, had allowed this meeting to be ignored in the City of London. I am far from saying, my Lord Mayor, that we have any right to expect this princely hospitality, but I am able to say that we Orientals have certain claims upon you, my Lord Mayor. The learned professor proceeded to analyse the legend of Dick Whittington and his cat. The word "cat" was, he remarked, derived from "*acat*," or "*achet*," all that was bought and sold, and the English Whittington story came from a similar legend existing in the works of a famous Eastern historian living in the beginning of the 14th century; so that the Whittington head of the Lord Mayor dynasty had an eastern origin, and on that ground he claimed the Lord Mayor as an Orientalist. (Laughter.) He knew, however, that there were sceptics in the world —and he was afraid some were present—men who shook their heads, and did not believe in the explanations which comparative mythology and Oriental scholarship offered to them; but notwithstanding such objections he confidently claimed the Lord Mayor as an Oriental. (Laughter.) After that truly Eastern banquet, which would hereafter be a one thousand and second "Arabian Night," he would be remembered, not only by Orientals, but by the whole world, as a truly hospitable, truly magnificent, and truly Oriental Lord Mayor of London. (Cheers.)

Prince Charles of Roumania, who spoke in French, proposed "The Health of the Lady Mayoress;" and, in doing so, expressed the pleasure which he felt at being in London during the session of the Congress, and in sharing the hospitality of the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor briefly returned thanks, and the company then retired.

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Monetary and Commercial.

The quantities of produce afloat from the principal ports in the Far East is as follows :—Singapore and Penang: Gambier 5,715 tons, Tin 50 tons, Sago Flour 3,520 tons, Pearl Sago 1,109 tons, Black Pepper 1,891 tons, White Pepper 614 tons, Guttapercha 57 tons, Nutmegs and Mace 42 tons, Coffee 35 tons, Sapanwood 11 tons, Rattans 16,840 tons, Hides 5,983 tons, Sugar 1,038 tons, India-rubber 71 tons, Horns 83½ tons, Malacca Canes 588 tons, Dragon's-blood 19 tons, Damar Gum 274 tons, Benjamin Gum 122 tons, Copal Gum 96 tons, M. O. P. Shells 280 tons, Tapioca 288 tons. Manila: Sugar 13,415 tons, Coffee 515 tons, Hemp 1,762 tons, Sapanwood 41 tons, Cigars 1,410 tons, Saigon Rice 807 tons, Bankok Rice 1,472 tons.

The Manchester Market has lost the buoyant tone which prevailed during the greater part of last week, and a quieter feeling has been exhibited; the transactions that have taken place being only on a moderate scale, in both Goods and Yarns. Where producers' engagement sapproach completion the tendency has been to easier prices, but as a rule prices have been fairly maintained.

During the ten days ending 10th inst. thirty-three ships passed through the Suez Canal. The transit revenue collected by the Canal Company in the same period amounted to £24,600.

Owing to improved receipts of the Indo-European Telegraph Company for the half-year ending June 30, coupled with a certain amount of relief which the Board have obtained from the Indian Government and a reduction of the transit rates acceded to by the Imperial Russian Government, the Board are enabled to declare an interim dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax. The dividend will be payable on and after the 1st proximo.

The Eastern Telegraph Company announces the payment on the 14th proximo of the usual interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, free of income tax, for the quarter ended the 30th June.

At a meeting of the Board of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company it was resolved to pay the usual interim dividend of 1¼ per cent., free of income tax, for the quarter ending the 30th inst.

A meeting of the Oriental Bank Corporation will be held on the 22nd proximo, when an interim dividend for the half-year ending June will be declared at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The meeting of the Chartered Mercantile will be on the 20th, and the Chartered Bank on the 21st.

The prospectus has appeared of the Live Cattle Importation Company (Limited), with a capital of £200,000, in 40,000 £5 shares. The formation of the company is for the purpose of importing cattle and other live stock into this country from Texas and other cattle producing States, by means of improvements in the mode of transit, which consist of a system of "'tween deck fittings," patented by Mr. F. H. Relph. The company have purchased the patent, and intend to grant licenses for its use.

The following joint-stock companies have recently been registered :—

Mercantile and Tradesmans Advance Company (Limited), capital £50,000, in £5 shares; Manchester Patent Ice Company (Limited), capital £20,000, in £25 shares: Manchester Underwriters Association (this is an unlimited company); Norton Green Coal Company (Limited), capital £20,000, in £1 shares; Bermondsey Cotton Waste and Oil Company (Limited), capital £10,000, in £10 shares; Abbey Lands (Isle of Man) Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited), capital £20,000, in £1 shares.

The Market for Bar Silver remains flat, and the demand is limited. The quantity received during the week has been large; being about £72,000 from Valparaiso; £65,000 from China, and £110,600 from New York. There is no supply of Mexican Dollars, there having been no arrivals.

The bullion per P. and O. steamer *Australia*, from Southampton, Sept. 24, was—in gold to Galle, £980; in silver to Shanghai, £14,070; to Hong Kong, £23,500; to Singapore, £16,000; total in gold, £980; in silver, £53,570.

EXPORT OF COTTON GOODS TO THE FAR EAST.

The following is a summary of Mr. Sam Mendel's Tables for the present month, containing details of the quantities of Cotton Manufactures and Yarn shipped from the ports of London, Liverpool, Southampton, and the Clyde, to Hong Kong, Shanghai, Japan, Singapore, Batavia, Manila, and Ceylon, during the month and twelve months ended 17th Sept., 1874, compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years :—

HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA.

PLAIN COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 6,946,763 yards; for the twelve months, 121,943,046 yards; for the twelve months, 1873, 90,645,750 yards; for the twelve months, 1872, 84,846,538 yards. Increase for 1874 against 1873, 31,295,296 yards.

COLOURED COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 265.927 yards; for the twelve months, 5,406,771 yards; for the twelve months, 1873, 4,283,086 yards; for the twelve months, 1872, 1,877,511 yards. Increase for 1874 against 1873, 1,123,685 yards.

PRINTED COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 43,968 yards; for the twelve months, 730,170 yards; for the twelve months, 1873, 2,015,789 yards; for the twelve months, 1872, 2,426,129 yards. Decrease for 1874 against 1873, 1,285,579 yards.

COTTON YARN.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 1,024,850 lbs.; for the twelve months, 12,484,748 lbs.; for the twelve months, 1873, 8,900,455 lbs.; for the twelve months, 1872, 7,863,776 lbs. Increase for 1874 against 1873, 3,584,293 lbs.

SHANGHAI.

PLAIN COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 14,849,862 yards; for the twelve months, 259,008,542 yards; for th twelve months 1873, 245,595,166 yards; for the twelve months 1872, 317,333,622 yards. Increase for 1874 against 1873, 13,413,376 yards.

COLOURED COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 573,345 yards; for the twelve months, 14,824,075 yards; for the twelve months 1873, 17,148,081 yards; for the twelve months 1872, 9,265,660 yards. Decrease for 1874 against 1873, 2,324,006 yards.

PRINTED COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 249,059 yards; for the twelve months 5,286,724 yards; for the twelve months 1873, 8,120,539 yards; for the twelve months 1872, 8,096,354 yards. Decrease for 1874 against 1873, 2,833,815 yards.

COTTON YARN.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 51,610 lbs.; for the twelve months, 788,380 lbs.; for the twelve months 1873, 1,478,533 lbs.; for the twelve months 1871, 1,109,960 lbs. Decrease for 1874 against 1873, 690,153 lbs.

JAPAN.

PLAIN COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 2,547,555 yards; for the twelve months, 36,493,137 yards; for the twelve months 1873, 31,064,214 yards; for the twelve months 1872, 24,973,506 yards. Increase for 1874 against 1873, 5,428,923 yards.

COLOURED COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 361,628 yards; for the twelve months, 2,983,189 yards; for the twelve months 1873, 6,113,753 yards; for the twelve months 1872, 2,346,413 yards. Decrease for 1874 against 1873, 3,130,564 yards.

PRINTED COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 63,100 yards; for the twelve months, 833,448 yards; for the twelve months 1873, 2,925,184 yards; for the twelve months 1872, 1,581,289 yards. Decrease for 1874 against 1873, 2,091,736 yards.

COTTON YARN.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 798,800 lbs.; for the twelve months, 12,133,732 lbs.; for the twelve months 1873, 9,817,562 lbs.; for the twelve months 1872, 14,984,924 lbs. Increase for 1874 against 1873, 2,316,170 lbs.

SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

PLAIN COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 4,198,644 yards; for the twelve months, 80,227,996 yards; for the twelve months 1873, 65,720,595 yards; for the twelve months 1872, 66,626,364 yards. Increase for 1874 against 1873, 14,507,401 yards.

COLOURED COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 164,462 yards; for the twelve months, 5,084,549 yards; for the twelve months 1873, 4,800,777 yards; for the twelve months 1872, 5,235,948 yards. Increase for 1874 against 1873, 283,772 yards.

PRINTED COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 434,752 yards; for the twelve months, 3,880,166 yards; for the twelve months 1873, 2,763,149 yards; for the twelve months 1872, 4,104,853 yards. Increase for 1874 against 1873, 1,117,017 yards.

COTTON YARN.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 161,836 lbs.; for the twelve months, 2,061,661 lbs.; for the twelve months 1873, 1,958,604 lbs.; for the twelve months 1872, 1,741,375 lbs. Increase for 1874 against 1873, 103,057 lbs.

BATAVIA.

PLAIN COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 2,960,587 yards; for the twelve months, 32,621,788 yards; for the twelve months, 1873, 20,486,256 yards; for the twelve months, 1872, 20,323,518 yards. Increase for 1874 against 1873, 12,135,532 yards.

COLOURED COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 1,104,802 yards; for the twelve months, 10,349,760 yards; for the twelve months 1873, 9,547,437 yards; for the twelve months 1872, 9,561,016 yards. Increase for 1874 against 1873, 802,323 yards.

PRINTED COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 574,148 yards; for the twelve months, 6,450,275 yards; for the twelve months 1873, 9,267,036 yards; for the twelve months 1872, 11,025,524 yards. Decrease for 1874 against 1873, 2,816,761 yards.

COTTON YARN.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 93,070 lbs.; for the twelve months, 783,944 lbs.; for the twelve months 1873, 614,720 lbs.; for the twelve months 1872, 426,874 lbs. Increase for 1874 against 1873, 169,224 lbs.

MANILA.

PLAIN COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 929,825 yards; for the twelve months, 21,965,003 yards; for the twelve months 1873, 15,855,719 yards; for the twelve months 1872, 11,912.526 yards. Increase for 1874 against 1873, 6,109,284 yards.

COLOURED COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 846,049 yards; for the twelve months, 14,128,921 yards; for the twelve months 1873, 15,563,630 yards; for the twelve months 1872, 8,442,616 yards. Decrease for 1874 against 1873, 1,434,709 yards.

PRINTED COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 337,632 yards; for the twelve months, 3,946,537 yards; for the twelve months 1873, 2,178,305 yards; for the twelve months 1872, 360,469 yards. Increase for 1874 against 1873, 1,768,232 yards.

COTTON YARN.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 61,220 lbs.; for the twelve months, 913,830 lbs.; for the twelve months 1873, 663,560 lbs.; for the twelve months 1872, 496,241 lbs. Increase for 1874, against 1873, 250,270 lbs.

CEYLON.

PLAIN COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 1,038,445 yards; for the twelve months, 31,301,938 yards; for the twelve months, 1873, 32,564,872 yards; for the twelve months 1872, 29,802,117 yards. Decrease for 1874 against 1873, 1,262,934 yards.

COLOURED COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 103,817 yards; for the twelve months, 3,041,464 yards; for the twelve months 1873, 1,612,389 yards; for the twelve months, 1872, 1,875,074 yards. Increase for 1874 against 1873, 1,429,075 yards.

PRINTED COTTONS.—Export for the month ended 17th Sept., 1874, 175,063 yards; for the twelve months, 2,406,745 yards; for the twelve months 1873, 3,668,239 yards; for the twelve months, 1872, 4,074,685 yards. Decrease for 1874 against 1873 1,261,494 yards.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Sep.16	Nostre Padre	Palazza	Rangoon	Falmouth
17	Zehlima	Chambers	Bassein	Do.
17	Elise and Mathilde	Sundesen	Rangoon	Do.
19	Zouvae	Rowell	Rangoon, for Hamburg	Off Deal
16	Wimbledon	Christie	Bassein	Liverpool
17	Botanist	Longridge	Do.	Do.
17	Chrysolite	Parsons	Do.	Do.
17	Bacchus	Williams	Rangoon	Do.
13	Francis B. Fay	Osgood	Do.	Bremerhaven
	Codan	Boysen	Singapore	New York
18	Lady Octavia	Welch	Akyab	London
18	Emily Augusta	Walters	Do.	Do.
17	Hankin Haakensen	Meyn	Akyab, for Copenhag.	Off Dungeness
17	Etta	Pritchard	Rangoon	Falmouth
21	Amicizia Savona	Scotto	Do.	Liverpool
18	Dolen	Diedricksen	Akyab	Falmouth
18	Kedron	Shong	Singapore	Liverpool
18	Albertine	Owen	Rangoon	Do.
18	Pontiac	Owens	Do.	Do.
22	Belpore	Rogers	Bassein	Do.
19	Nieuwe Waterweg	Valk	Java	Texel
19	Tecumsah	Bennett	Rangoon	Falmouth
	Viola	Slater	Maulmain	Queenstown
17	Annie Maria	Drysdale	Akyab	Terneuse
Aug28	Wildwood	Frost	Zebu	San Francisco
	Angustine	Barvier	Hong Kong	Do.
Sep.19	Don Antonica	Bado	Sourabaya	London
20	Neauphar	Souter	Colombo	Do.
20	Elliott	Liverseed	Do.	Do.
20	Prince Victor	Bailey	Rangoon	Queenstown
20	Nina Mathilde	Ferraro	Akyab	Do.
	Marmion	Boyd	Hong Kong	San Francisco
	Endeavour	Worland	Zebu	New York
21	Brisbane	Huddleston	Singapore	London
21	Walton	Shields	Osaka	Do.
20	Innocenta	Fontini	Rangoon	Plymouth
19	V. Armin	Ruhase	Do.	St. Mawes
22	Java	Miller	Do.	London
20	Perseveranza	Alicardi	Akyab	Falmouth
20	Aurora	Visser	Rangoon	Do.
20	Amalthea	Salveson	Akyab	Do.
20	Neptune	Stuck	Do.	Do.
20	Agastino B.	Baduracco	Rangoon	Do.
20	Isaac	Vides	Do.	Do.
20	Racine	Jacq	Akyab	Do.
21	Nagpore	Trevillick	Rangoon	Liverpool
21	Coimbatore	Houston	Bassein	Do.
18	Hortsfjord	Meyer	Akyab	Bremerhaven
19	Bengalen	Bondon	Rangoon	Brouwershaven
21	Caroline	Calder	Colombo	London
22	Copenhagen	Dastand	Rangoon	Do.
21	Wave	Bugge	Akyab	Falmouth
22	Maria Casabuona	Schiaffino	Rangoon	Queenstown
Aug31	Clara Bell	Pierce	Manila	San Francisco
Sep. 1	Cleta	Whyte	Bangkok	Do.
11	Nydia	Harwood	Singapore	Boston
23	El Dorado (s.)	Kerr	Colombo, &c.	London
23	Isabella Croom	Nicoll	Rangoon	Do.
23	Gladstone	Watson	Colombo, &c.	Do.
23	Dovercourt	Munroe	Colombo	Do.
22	C. T. Ray	Fraser	Saigon	Falmouth
	Pauline	Tyer	Singapore	Clyde
20	Celebes (s.)	—	Batavia	Texel
21	Graafstroom	Leicher	Do.	Brouwershaven
22	Mentana	Desplouses	Akyab	St. Nazaire
	Aristos	Riddahl	Hong Kong	San Francisco

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Sep.18	Banca (s.)	Reynolds	Singapore and Java	London
20	Nankin (s.)	Bruce	Singapore, China, &c.	Do.
16	Deutchland	—	Singapore	Cardiff
16	Eda Beatrice	—	Penang	Newcastle
18	Bonita	Wessemberg	Hong Kong	Cardiff
19	Glaucus (s.)	Wilding	Singapore, China, &c.	Liverpool
18	Dictator	—	Singapore	Newcastle
17	Carl Ritter	Lausen	Penang, &c.	Hamburg
18	Niewland	Nasholm	Sourabaya	Penarth
20	Mora	Angel	Yokohama	Liverpool
18	Voorwaarts (s.)	Roggen	Batavia	Texel
11	Pearl	Harding	Anjer	New York
18	Emma Ives	Jenkins	Colombo	Glasgow
19	Saleta	Erezuna	Manila, &c.	Do.
19	Varuna	Sachau	Hong Kong	Hamburg
Aug18	Atlanta	Davis	Batavia	Buenos Ayres
23	Mary Anne	Follet	Do.	Rio Janeiro
Sep.22	Glencarn (s.)	Auld	Singapore, China, &c.	London
21	Normanby (s.)	Park	Singapore	Glasgow
24	Corea	Adams	Shanghai	London

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Yokohama, Hiogo, and Nagasaki: Calabar. For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Crocus, Formosa, Glenlyon. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Hankow. For Colombo, &c.: Viceroy, Bertha, Duke of Sutherland, El Dorado.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Evelyn. For Shanghai: Belted Will. For Hong Kong: Eleanor, Miako. For Foochow: Zoraya. For Singapore: Star of the South, St. Andrew's Castle. For Colombo: Lion, Seafield. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Glenisla.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Shanghai (via Cardiff): Champion of the Seas. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Sarpedon (str.), Achilles (str.), Deucalion (str.), Menelaus (str.), Ajax (str.). For Galle: Staffa, Astrida. For Singapore and Manila: Yrurac Bat (str.), Leon (str.). For Batavia and Sourabaya: Emma and Robert, Hawkhope. For Singapore: Cleopatra.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Ocean (str.), Fleurs Castle (str.). For Singapore: Stanfield, Brisbane (str.).

SPOKEN.

ZUID HOLLAND, Newcastle to Batavia, June 20, 23 S., 16 W.
BANCA (str.), London to Singapore, Sept. 19, off South Foreland.
W. H. S. F. (Douglas Castle), Tyne to Singapore, Sept. 14, 48 N., 8 W.
Q. S. J. D. (Monte Allegro Itl. s.), Sgpe. to Ldn., Sept. 15, 44 N., 21 W.
N. B. K. S. (Adriatic barq.), Cardiff to Singapore, Sept. 13, 13 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There is a good demand for tonnage both for steam and sailing vessels to the East. Homeward there is some enquiry for forward vessels from Java, and there are orders in the market at low rates for steamers from Ceylon.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 60s. to 65s. weight, 55s. to 60s. meast. To Hiogo: 65s. weight, 70s. meast. To Nagasaki: 65s. weight, 70s. meast. To Shanghai: 50s. to 55s. weight, 40s. meast. To Hong Kong: — weight, 40s. meast. To Singapore: 50s. weight, 40s. meast. To Penang: 50s. weight, 40s. meast. To Colombo: 40s. weight, 40s. meast. To Foochow: 75s. weight, 70s. meast. To Batavia: 40s. weight, 50s. meast. To Samarang and Sourabaya: 50s. weight, 65s. meast.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 40s. weight, 35s. meast. To Hiogo: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Shanghai: 35s. to 40s. weight, 30s. meast. To Hong Kong: 30s. to 35s. weight, 25s. meast. To Singapore: 27s. 6d. weight, 25s. meast. To Colombo: 25s. weight or meast. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 30s. weight or meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel.—To Singapore: £23. To Penang: £25, f.c. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 25s. to 26s. (per ton). To Galle: £20.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 37s. 6d. To Hong Kong: 32s. 6d. To Shanghai: 35s. To Singapore: 23s. To Galle: 22s. To Batavia: 27s. 6d. To Sourabaya: 30s. To Colombo: 24s. To Manila: 28s. to 30s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 25s. To Galle: 18s.

CASUALTIES.

Advices from Cape Town, 25th Aug., state that the Emma (Dutch barque), Deckerlin, from Newcastle to Batavia, put into Simon's Bay, 16th, for repairs to bulwarks and rudder-head, having encountered a gale, 2nd, off Tristan d'Acunha.

MANILA.—[Singapore, Sept. 21, 4 P.M.]—The Ida (barque), from Saigon to Zebu, with rice, has been totally lost on the coast of Mactan; all hands saved.

The Cleta, Whyte, which arrived at San Francisco, 1st Sept., from Bangkok, reports having encountered a gale from the E. on the 22nd July, in lat. 33 N., lon. 127 E., lasting three days, during which she shipped large quantities of water, and had cabin flooded and cargo shifted.

Bertie, barque, Singapore to Liverpool, has put back, having struck on a sunken rock or reef in Gaspar Straits 11th Sept. She will discharge for repairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Telegrams from Shanghai state that the damage to the Estepona (str.) was much more extensive than was originally inferred from the report of the divers at Nagasaki.

The Gordon Castle left Lisbon on 21st; all well. Total disbursements, £4,500.

A telegram from Shanghai states that the Union (French barque) cannot be got off, and is to be sold as she lies.

At TABLE BAY, AUG. 17.—Her Royal Highness, King, and sailed for Galle.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Malay Peninsula.—Malacca Strait.—North and South Sands.—Alteration in Light at One Fathom Bank.—The Master Attendant of Singapore has given notice that on the 15th day of May, 1874, the following alteration was made in the light at One Fathom Bank, viz.:—The light-vessel moored off One Fathom Bank was removed, and that from a screw iron pile light tower which has been placed on the bank in fifteen feet water, half a mile S. by E. from the position previously occupied by the light-vessel, a light was exhibited. The light is a *revolving* white light attaining its greatest brilliancy *every minute;* it is elevated sixty-one feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of thirteen miles. The light tower is painted in belts of red and slate colour. Position, lat. 2 deg. 52 min. 8 secs. N., lon. 100 deg. 59 min. 2 secs. E. A red buoy is moored in fourteen feet at the north end of One Fathom bank.—Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, Sept., 1874.

SHIPPING DUES IN PORTUGESE COLONIES.—The Board of Trade have received a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d' Affaires at Lisbon, transmitting a copy of a Royal Decree issued by the Portuguese Government fixing the amount of sanitary dues and fees payable by ships anchoring or performing quarantine in any port of the Portuguese Colonies in Africa, and at Macao and Timor.

Messrs. John Elder and Co. have launched from their shipbuilding yard at Fairfield, Govan, an iron paddle steamer of 3,590 tons B.M., and 300-horse power nominal. Her dimensions are—length between perpendiculars, 300 feet; breadth moulded, fifty feet; breadth over sponson, eighty-three feet; depth moulded, thirteen feet. She is named the Chusan, and has been built to the order of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., of London, for the S.S.N. Co., and is intended for service on the Yang-tsze.

THE steamer building at Aberdeen by Messrs. Hall, Russell, and Co. for the line of Messrs. Russell and Sturgis, Manila, will be ready to launch in about six weeks. The one building for the same firm at the yard of Messrs. A. and J. Inglis, on Clyde, is also in a forward state.

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EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO CEYLON, THE STRAITS, SIAM, JAVA, PHILIPPINES, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Ship.	For	From	Date Cleared.	Coals and Coke.	Bar, Bolt, and Rod Iron.	Hoop, Sheet, and Plate Iron.	Pig Iron.	Yellow Metal and Copper.	Lead.	Tin Plates.	Spelter.	Machinery.	Hardware and Ironmongery.	Cottons, Plain.	Printed and Dyed.	Delaines and Mixed Fabrics.	Linens.	Woollens.	Flannel and Blanketing.	Thread, Twist, and Yarn.	Electro and Plated Ware.	Beer in Bulk.	Beer in Glass.	Brandy.	Rum.	Geneva.	British Spirits.	Red Wine.	White Wine.	Oils.	Paints and Varnish.	Haberdashery, Hosiery, and Millinery.	Canvas and Sail Cloth.	Rope, Cordage and Twine.	Tar and Pitch.
				Tons.	Tns.	Tons.	Tns.	Tons.	Tns.	Bxs.	Tns.	£.	£.	Yards.	Yards.	£.	£.	£.	£.	lbs.	£.	Brls	Brls	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	£.	£.	£.	£.	Brls.
Celaeno	Singapore	London..	Aug. 8	160	35	3	...	...	6	...	...	250	116	325160	...	10	120	50	1730	4420	...	45	248	1407	...	...	250	2780	532	5909	505	...	220	...	60
Agnes Muir	Shanghai	,,	,, 13	440	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	844	£350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	361	320	...	100	293	...	...	...	...
Penrith	Yokohama	,,	,, 14	192	5	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	3197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	55
Do.	Hiogo	,,	,, 14	...	43	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windhover	Hong Kong	,,	,, 15	100	55	25	...	...	150	150	...	...	1207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	495	165	1443	67	142	493	1910	396	...	...	...	50½
Scawfell	Colombo	,,	,, 26	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	35	487	...	...	184	12	212	2394 &£23	78	29	...	...	20 £288& 100rns
Tamesa	Hong Kong	,,	,, 27	...	300	...	50	...	100	...	...	...	884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	181	949	533	1500	183	...	...	...	...
Ben Nevis	Penang	,,	,, 29	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	264	£50	...	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	127	1084	...	3960	442	463	50	2500	...	...	...	...	...
Black Prince	Yokohama	,,	Sept. 5	...	22	20	83	...	10½	...	...	...	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	595	252	200	74	60	90	250	500	...	...	18	...
Do.	Hiogo	,,	,, 5	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	7	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	41	...	...	...	...	20	250	115	...	...	...	...
Invincible	Hong Kong	,,	,, 9	...	225	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	1154	5775	8440	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	97	46	...	...	11	1120	394	400	207	...	...	...	...
Conference	Colombo	,,	,, 14	...	51	28	...	21	...	...	...	...	985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	52	...	...	...	...
Montego	Yokohama	Livrpool.	Aug. 6	...	24	23	200	...	11	...	...	...	8520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	...
Emma and Robert	Batavia	,,	Sept. 14	100	103	54	...	...	...	...	30	...	762	82300	2400	...	...	...	320	16800	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	5 hhds.	...	260	...	...	...	...
County of Forfar	Java	Glasgow	Aug. 12	202	40	...	100	1	...	...	...	16220	1640	29321	51190	...	209	...	...	42710	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	294	54	...	475	24	...	...	...
Emma Ives	Colombo	,,	Sept. 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	286	794	...	2063	1380	...	1286	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saleta	Manila, &c.	,,	,, 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	900	...	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sourabaya	Java	Greenck	,, 20	498	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	2800	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN, &c—(*Continued.*)

Ship.	For	Gunpowder.	Earthenware and Glass.	Candles and Soap.	Hams, Cheese, and Butter.	Oilmans' Stores.	Preserved Provisions.	Fruits.	Apparel and Slops.	Paper, Books, & Stationery.	Perfumery and Brushes.	Drugs and Chemicals.	Manufactured Leather.	Hats and Caps.	Saddlery.	Toys and Fancy Goods.	Upholstery and Furniture.	Confectionery, Biscuits, &c.	Fire-arms & Ammunition	Umbrellas.	Tobacco.	Pianos & Musical Instruments.	Matches.	Goods Manufactured.	Effects.	Mineral Water.	Indiarubber Manufactures.
		lbs.	£.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£.	£.	Cwt.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£	£.	£.	£.	£.	lbs.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Celaeno	Singapore	...	540	5000	...	20	...	...	...	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	901	750	...	75	...
Agnes Muir	Shanghai	...	180	...	...	19	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	...	...
Penrith	Yokohama	2560	150	...	...	185	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...
Do.	Hiogo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windhover	Hong Kong	59000	1535	78	...	170	80	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	30	94	153	...	30	...	...	...	320	920	...	...	...
Scawfell	Colombo	13000	22	5	10	218	...	4	...	36	...	52	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	...
Tamesa	Hong Kong	110000	145	...	6½	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	22	42	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ben Nevis	Penang	10000	392	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	13	...	...	44	12cs	...	...	...	...	1cs.	...	265	1246	...	...	...
Black Prince	Yokohama	175	530	281	1¾	246	34	4	...	45	...	375	...	...	...	...	577	38	11	...	...	...	8	193	1cs.	...	...
Do.	Hiogo	125	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	18	...	...
Invincible	Hong Kong	...	776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	379	...	...	2cs.	...	320	17	...	...	...
Conference	Colombo	...	486	24	...	4	...	...	...	26	6	13	...	...	...	...	30	...	23	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Montego	Yokohama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emma and Robert	Batavia	...	769	1300	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	431	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
County of Forfar	Java	...	1291	£900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Emma Ives	Colombo	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1104	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saleta	Manila, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sourabaya	Java	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ADDITIONAL.—Per *Celaeno*.—Cement, £355.
Per *Agnes Muir*.—Flints, £139.

Per *Penrith*.—To Yokohama: Railway materials, £631. To Hiogo: Cement, £60; railway materials, £5,637.

Per *Windhover*.—Asphalte, £35; cement, £271; flints, £18.

Per *Scawfell*.—Cement, £882; sugar, £33; roofing felt, £32; manure, £375; grindstones, £9; asphalte, £11.

Per *Tamesa*.—Sugar, £50; cement, £85.

Per *Ben Nevis*.—Clocks, £210; deals, £17; guano, £332.

Per *Invincible*.—Cement, £238.

Per *Conference*.—Sugar, 33 cwt.; cement, £1,138; manufactured stone, £100; zinc, 10 tons; steel, 6 tons.

Per *Black Prince*.—To Yokohama: Roofing asphalte, £75; corks, £4; cement, 115 tons. To Hiogo: Corks, £5; cement, £75; dressed flax, £33; bridgework, £3,868; railway materials, £2,652; steel, 2 cases.

Per *Emma and Robert*.—To Batavia: Fire bricks, £126; waggon axles, £300. To Sourabaya. Umbrellas, £125; paint, £190.
Per *County of Forfar*.—Hemp cloth, £114.
Per *Sourabaya*.—Iron barge on floating dock, £12,000; fire bricks, £32; fire clay, £11; wood manufactures, £90.
Per *Affezione Secundo*, from Liverpool to Galle, cleared July 20.—Coal, 875 tons.
Per *Monsell*, from Liverpool to Shanghai, cleared Aug. 6.—Soap, £225.
Per *Urania*, from Liverpool to Batavia, cleared Aug. 15.—Coal, 1,737 tons.
Per *Ellen Munroe*, from Liverpool to Galle, cleared Sept. 8.—Coal, 1,706 tons.
Per *Flora*, from Liverpool to Galle, cleared Sept. 12.—Coal, 1,100 tons

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HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

EIGHTEENTH REPORT of the COURT OF DIRECTORS to the ordinary HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS, held at the CITY HALL, HONG KONG, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August, 1874.

The Directors have now to submit a general Statement of the affairs of the Corporation, and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 30th June last.

The net profits for that period, including $26,290.53 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges and deducting interest paid and due, amount to $130,484.02, of which, after taking out Rebate on Bills not yet due, and Remuneration to Directors, there remains a balance of $116,042.19.

The Directors regret that on this occasion they cannot recommend the payment of any Dividend to the Shareholders, for, not only has the result of the half year's working been very unsatisfactory, but they are sorry to have to announce that heavy losses have been incurred, and, to provide for them in the fullest possible manner, no less a sum than $334,000 will be required. This sum they propose to provide by withdrawing $225,000 from the Reserve Fund, and by appropriating $109,000 of the available balance of Profit, which will leave $7,042.19 to be carried to the credit of New Account.

The Directors regret further to tell the Shareholders that the position of some other accounts in the Bank's books has become such, that provision may have to be made for losses on them in the future, and they seize upon the present opportunity to state, that although there may be losses on these accounts, they will not, in the worst possible event, exceed $275,000, while at the same time only a portion of that amount may be required. In any case, whether all or any part of the amount is required, it will be chargeable to the Reserve Fund, leaving the future profits of the Bank available for Dividend and for gradually again making up the Reserve Fund to One Million of Dollars.

The small profits made during the past half-year are attributable to the very adverse turn taken by the Exchanges almost at the opening of the export season in China, to the unremunerative nature of Banking business in China and Japan during the six months, and to the prolonged dulness in trade generally in the East.

Though, in consequence of a combination of unfortunate circumstances, the Bank has been unsuccessfully worked during the past six months and suffered severe and some totally unexpected losses, the Directors consider its general position is quite unimpaired, and when trade in China and Japan reverts to its former healthy state, they see no reason why the Bank should not be as successful in the future as it is known to have been in the past.

MARINE INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

There is a balance of $26,069.43 at the credit of this account, the accumulation of three years, during which period the Bank has taken a risk on each of its treasure shipments by first class steamers—to the extent of, at first $20,000, but now $30,000. The Directors look to the account becoming very remunerative in the course of time.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. Wm. Lemann has resigned his seat at the Board, and Mr. H. Hoppius has been elected in his stead.

Hong Kong, 12th August, 1874. W. H. FORBES, Chairman.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 30th June, 1874.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.			
Cash and bullion ...	$11,040,802.54	Paid-up capital ...			$5,000,000.00
Government securities ...	1,871,911.11	Reserve fund ...			1,000,000.00
Bills discounted, loans and credits ...	13,022,201.55	Marine insurance account ...			26,069.43
Exchange remittances ...	18,730,001.18	Notes in circulation ...	$1,446,633.05		
Bank premises ...	201,367.36	Deposits ...	14,763,686.12		
Dead stock ...	90,221.55				16,210,319.17
		Exchange acceptances ...			22,589,632.67
		Profit and loss account ...			130,484.02
	$44,956,505.29				$44,956,505.29

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 30th June, 1874.

Dr.			Cr.	
To amounts written off :—			By balance of undivided profits, 31st December, 1873	$26,290.53
Remuneration to Directors ...	$10,000.00		By amount of net profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1874, after deducting all expenses and interest paid and due ...	104,193.49
Rebate on bills not due ...	4,441.83	$14,441.83	By amount from Reserve Fund ...	225,000.00
To contingent account :—				
Amount set aside to meet losses ...		334,000.00		
To Balance :—				
Carried forward to next half-year ...		7,042.19		
		$355,484.02		$355,484.02

RESERVE FUND.

To amount transferred to Profit and Loss Account ...	$225,000.00	By balance on 31st December, 1873 ...	$1,000,000.00
To balance on 30th June, 1874 ...	775,000.00		
	$1,000,000.00		$1,000,000.00

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.
H. SMITH, Accountant.

We have compared the above statements with the Books, Vouchers, and Securities at the Head Office, and with the returns received from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

Hong Kong, 11th August, 1874.

P. RYRIE, F. W. MITCHELL, } Auditors.

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DEUTSCHE BANK.

(Registered in Berlin as a Limited Company, under Prussian Law.)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP,

15,000,000 Thalers (£2,250,000).

RESERVE FUND—334,537 Thalers.

HEAD OFFICE, BERLIN—29, BURG STRASSE

LONDON BANKERS.
National Provincial Bank of England
German Bank of London (Limited).

LONDON SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Freshfields.

AGENCIES.
Hamburg, Bremen, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK.
Messrs. Knoblauch and Lichtenstein.

LONDON AGENCY.
50, Old Broad-street, E.C.

MANAGER.
G. Pietsch, Esq.

The London Agency is prepared to transact Foreign Banking business of every description, on terms to be ascertained at its office.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE.

REDUCED PREMIUMS.

CHINA and JAPAN.—The Directors of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY have reduced the rates of premium to be hereafter charged for residence in certain parts of China and Japan, and full particulars as to terms, regulations, and conditions may be had at the offices of the Company.

Local Boards and Agencies in India, China, and all the colonies.

Moderate premiums, at rates suited to each climate.

Immediate reduction to home rates on return to Europe or other temperate climate.

Loans advanced to civilians and military officers.

Profits divided every five years.

Annual income of the Company upwards of £700,000 sterling. Invested capital and accumulations upwards of £4,500,000.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Gen. Sec. for England
82, King William-street, E.C.

JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec., West-end Office
3, Pall-mall East.

Edinburgh ... 3 and 5, George-street.
Dublin ... ... 66, Upper Sackville-street.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, $5,000,000. All paid up.

Reserve Fund, $775,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON MANAGER—W. H. Vacher, 32, Lombard-street

BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hiogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Shareholders having their shares on the London register receive their dividends at the fixed rate of 4s. 6d. per dollar. Dividends are payable in London in April and October, on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

RUTTER'S TABLES.

Now ready.

1. RUTTER'S SILK AND TEA TABLES. Price 10s.
2. RUTTER'S METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES TABLES. Price 4s.
3. RUTTER'S EXCHANGE TABLES BETWEEN ENGLAND, INDIA, AND CHINA. Price 25s.
4. RUTTER'S GENERAL INTEREST TABLES FOR DOLLARS, FRANCS, MILREIS, &c. Price 10s. 6d.

London EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Hiogo, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Pondicherry, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tellicherry, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street, London, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL, fully paid up, £3,200,000.

Reserved Fund ... ... f.20,000,000 ... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

AGENCIES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Mulhouse, Roubaix (France), Brussels (Belgium), Alexandria (Egypt), Calcutta, Bombay, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Saigon (Cochin China), Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokahama (Japan).

LONDON BANKERS.—The Union Bank of London.

LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

MANAGER.—Theod. Dromel.

The London Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills payable at the above-named places.

The Agency will conduct Banking business of every description with the Continent, India, China, &c. upon terms to be ascertained at the Office

Diploma of Merit, Vienna Exhibition, 1873.

YORKSHIRE RELISH

THE most delicious SAUCE in the world to CHOPS, STEAKS, FISH, &c. Sold by all Grocers and Oilmen in bottles 6d., 1s., and 2s. each. Trade mark—Willow-pattern plate.

PROPRIETORS:—
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, & CO., LEEDS.

Diploma of Merit, Vienna Exhibition, 1873.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—Makes delicious Bread without Yeast; Puddings, Pastry, &c., without Eggs, Butter, or Lard. Bread made with this Powder is much easier to digest, and much more wholesome than that raised with yeast, and a larger quantity is obtained from the same weight of flour. One trial will convince the most sceptical of its superiority over others. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, and Oilmen in 1d. packets; 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. Tins. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, & CO., LEEDS.

Diploma of Merit, Vienna Exhibition, 1873.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

THE BEST AND MOST AGREEABLE TONIC yet introduced. For the relief of Indigestion, General Debility, and Loss of Appetite it is INVALUABLE. Recommended for its purity by the *Food Journal*, Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., Wentworth L. Scott, Esq., F.C.S., F.A.S.L., F.R.S.S.A., &c. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, and Chemists, in large bottles at 1s., 1s. 1½d., 2s., and 2s. 3d. each. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, & CO., LEEDS.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL, & Co.,

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Special Agents for the
LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

AND PILLS.—SECURITY AGAINST BAD HEALTH.—With damp, dull days of Autumn maladies are made manifest unless the blood be pure and the skin active. Eruptions, blotches, and more formidable skin affections may be successfully subjugated by the use of Holloway's detergent Ointment, aided by moderate doses of his purifying Pills. Hoarseness, sore throat, chronic cough, enlarged glands, and stiff neck will be at once relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment upon the skin overlaying or adjacent to the afflicted parts. Rheumatism and its allied ailments, which, when once contracted, were wont to torture to the end of life, can now be readily and completely cured by using these resistless remedies.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS.

WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES FOR

CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU

KEROSENE, MODERATOR, AND OTHER LAMPS FOR INDIA AND HOME USE.

TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street. Established 1807.

GRAND HOTEL COMPANY.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

THIS HOTEL, situated on the Esplanade, offers to visitors all the advantages and comforts of a European Hotel. All particulars afforded, and guides furnished for trips into the interior; and correct information given regarding the movements of the steam ship lines in and out of Yokohama.

J. LYONS, Manager.
W. H. SMITH, Managing Director

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.

FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house, with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL THIERGARTEN—BERLIN.

SITUATED in the finest quarter of the City, near the English Embassy and the Gardens. The Proprietor, with his wife, personally conduct the Hotel. Apartments from 10 Thalers to 1 Thaler.

Restaurant and Table d'Hote. Baths and all other conveniences.

HOTEL DES DEUX MONDES,

PARIS, 6, RUE D'ANTIN.

FIRST-CLASS English Family Hotel.
Highly recommended.

LICK HOUSE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO.

AN old-established and thoroughly comfortable Hotel, in a central position. Large Dining Saloon, Restaurant, Reading Rooms, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK.

ONE of the finest Hotels in New York. Situated in the best part of the city, and suitable for families or business travellers.

HOTEL ANGLETERRE, NAPLES.

THIS Hotel is most pleasantly situated in front of the Royal Gardens, and can be highly recommended to passengers per Messageries steamers to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL KRON PRINSEN HAMBURG.

SITUATED on the Alster. A first-class House, at moderate prices.

HOTEL CASTIGLIONE—PARIS.

SITUATED in the RUE CASTIGLIONE, near the Place Vendome and Rue Rivoli, the most central position in Paris. This Hotel contains Apartments of every description, from f.50 to f.4 per day Restaurant, Table d'Hote, and every convenience. It is well suited for Families, being quiet and well conducted. The Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. MERCIER, superintend the establishment.

12, RUE CASTIGLIONE, 12.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE.

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA, CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English French, and German papers, and the *London and China Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

COWASJEE DINSHAW,

Close to the Landing Place, Depot of
EUROPEAN, CHINA, AND INDIAN WORK.

WINE, BEER, CHAMPAGNE, and SPIRITS of the best quality. Bombay-made Soda Water and Lemonade, Perfumery, Confectionery Oilman's Stores, and Stationery of every description. Sola Topees and Canvas Shoes, &c., &c., &c.

STEAMER POINT, ADEN.

Drawing and Reading-room free to Passengers
The *London and China Express* on Sale.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract with H.M. Government.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S weekly steamers now proceed through the SUEZ CANAL with H.M. mails to Bombay and Calcutta alternately.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract for the conveyance of the Mails to the Mediterranean, India, China, Japan, and Australia. The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY despatch their steamers from Southampton, via the SUEZ CANAL, every Thursday, from Venice every Friday, and from Brindisi, with the Overland Mails, every Monday.

Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

OVERLAND ROUTE and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
Hindostan	3,113	600	Oct. 1	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Surat	3,000	530	Oct. 8	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, and Japan.
Cathay ...	2,982	450	Oct. 15	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Peshawur.	3,781	600	Oct. 22	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Malwa ...	2,933	450	Oct. 29	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Great Reduction in Fares.—Mail Route via San Francisco.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will despatch their magnificent Steamers of 3,000 tons and upwards, with mails and passengers, twice every month, from San Francisco to Yokohama, Hiogo, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, and vice versa.

THROUGH FARES FROM ENGLAND, via New York and Panama, to Yokohama, £60; beyond Yokohama, £70. Via Union Pacific Railway, to Yokohama, £73; beyond Yokohama, £83. Best berths in steamers.

The Company's Steamers leave New York twice a month (via Panama) for San Francisco and intermediate ports.

For Through Fares and other information apply to Messrs. BOWDEN and WILLANS, 34, Leadenhall-street.

ROUND THE WORLD BY STEAM.—Coupon Tickets issued for the ROUND JOURNEY. Fare £165 and upwards.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE, 97, CANNON-STREET.—FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS LEAVE MARSEILLES (via S.C.), ON THE FOLLOWING SUNDAYS, at 10 A.M.:—

Mei-Kong ...	Oct.	11	For Naples, Port Said, Aden, Galle, Singapore, Batavia, Saigon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
Sindh ...	Oct.	25	
Anadyr ...	Nov.	8	
Provence ...	Nov.	22	
Tigre ...	Dec.	6	
Amazone ...	Dec.	20	

The Steamers of the 25th Oct., 22nd Nov, and 20th Dec., connect at Aden with the Steamers for Reunion and Mauritius.

The Steamers of the 11th Oct., 8th Nov., and 6th Dec. connect at Galle with the Steamers for Pondicherry, Madras, and Calcutta.

For Alexandria and Naples ... Every Thursday (noon).
" Constantinople ... ... " Saturday, 5 P.M.
" Algiers ... ... " "

The Company's Weekly Steamers to Alexandria connect at Alexandria with the English Mail Steamers from Brindisi to Bombay.

For Passage Rates or information, apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West-end Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; also to G. and H. FLETCHER and Co., Liverpool; or to SMITH and Co., Rotterdam; also at the Offices of the Messageries Maritimes in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseilles.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their Berths in London are entitled to the conveyance of their luggage free to Marseilles.

SHAW, MAXTON, and CO. will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tns.	Dock.	Sailing.
Shanghai ...	Belted Will	A1 14 yr.	812	S.W.I.	With des
Foochow.....	Yoroya.....	A1 13 yr.	383	St.Kth	With des

For Freight or Passage apply to SHAW, MAXTON, and Co., 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, E.C.

YOKOHAMA and HIOGO.—The favourite clipper EVELYN, A1 13 years, South West India Dock, will have quick despatch. Has excellent chief cabin accommodation.

The "Ada," A1 17 years, to follow.

ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, E.C., London.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS FROM LONDON.—For SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI (last shipping day, 3rd Oct.), the magnificent steamship CROCUS, 200 A1, 2,000 tons register, 225-horse power nominal, R. H. JOY, Commander; will load in the South West India Dock. This splendid steamer, well known in the China trade, has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS FROM LONDON FOR SINGAPORE HONG KONG, AND SHANGHAI.—The magnificent, new, Clyde-built steamship GLAMIS CASTLE, 2,380 tons, 100 A 1, 300-horse power, nominal, W. HOLMES, Commander; will load in the South West India Dock. The attention of shippers and passengers is directed to this splendid steamer. She has excellent accommodation for cabin passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

GLEN LINE OF INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN STEAMSHIPS.—The undernamed powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on their advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	Oct. 10
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Gleneagles	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	New boat
Glenartney	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glencarn	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London.

THE CHINA LINE OF STEAMERS via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking cargo for transhipment to Java, Japan, Australia, &c., at through rates at shippers' risk; last shipping day, 10th October; the magnificent new full-powered screw steamer HANKOW, 100 A1, 2,332 tons register, 450-horse power nominal; W. SYMINGTON, Commander; South West India Docks. This splendid steamer, built especially for the China trade by Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co., Walker-on-Tyne, is expected to prove herself the fastest steamship in the trade. Has elegant accommodation for first-class passengers, replete with every comfort. Will carry a surgeon and stewardess if necessary.

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